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IN THE

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Report on the Progress of Education in the Punjab for the year 1917-18.

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REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF

EDUCATION

IN THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18.





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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjah in the (Home—General) Department, No. 28934-Home, dated 30th December 1918.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1918.

- 1. In the last review on education in the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor had an opportunity of surveying the whole field of progress during the period of five years from 1911-12 to 19.6-17. In the year 1917-18, as in recent years, the war hampered the rapid expansion of education which might otherwise have been counted upon. But there has been no real set-back. The number of students in Arts and 1 rofessional Colleges shows a steady increase, in secondary schools there has been a slight gain, while the small falling off in pupils in primary schools is probably as much due to an unhealthy season in which plague and malaria were unusually prevalent as to the direct effects of the war. Finally, Government in no way reduced its expenditure on education, the total charges for which rose from 109 to 115 lakhs.
- 2. The year was marked by a thorough investigation and discussion of the principles of primary and secondary education, and of practical measures for their improvement which are expected to have a very definite bearing on the future of educational policy in the Province. The Lahore Conference of April 1917 examined various subjects, such as the teaching of English, the inauguration and expansion of the provident funds system, the training of oriental teachers and other matters bearing on the general educational welfare of the Province. Other committees have discussed technical, industrial and agricultural education, and in regard to the latter have formulated proposals which have since been accepted as the basis of future policy. But the event which is likely to overshadow all others has been the introduction of a Compulsory Education Bill. The Bill was published for opinion in October 1917. It was, however, introduced into Council only during the current year, and any pronouncement on the subject would be premature in the present review. But it is desirable to take this opportunity of explaining the position in regard to demands made in certain quarters that compulsory primary education should be free.

The draft Bill contains a section permitting local bodies to remit fees for any of the boys required to attend school under the Act, provided that resonable compensation is paid to institutions under private management for any loss in fee income entailed on them by such remission. The need for such a provise is often overlocked by those who dilate upon the duty of Government to provide 'free primary education.' So far as municipalities are concerned primary education is for the most part supplied by the primary departments of aided secondary schools. Several important municipalities only maintain one lower primary school each. It would cost such municipalities little to remit fees in the municipal schools; but they would thereby be forcing a similar remission on aided schools, who did not wish to less their papers pupils.

The case is somewhat different in rural areas where the majority of boys (girls pay no fees) attend board primary schools. These subsors are maintained from District Board funds derived mainly from the precede of a cess on the land revenue supplemented by Occarnest grants occasionately the children of agricultinists and village maints, who have the directly or indirectly are wholly around the payment of the payment of the contraction mais become group and the contraction of the contraction mais become group and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction mais become group and the contraction of the contr

was Rs. 1,49,086, to which must be added the fees paid by boys attending the vernacular classes of secondary schools, possibly amounting to half a lakh more, bringing the total amount paid in fees for vernacular primary education in the Province to about two lakhs of rupees only as against a total expenditure of over 2 lakhs There is much to be said for the view that these two lakhs can be better employed in extending primary education to the general public, especially in rural areas, than in remitting the almost nominal fees to those who can well afford to pay them Anyhow the matter is one to be left to local bodies with the proviso above explained.

- 3. The proposed legislation paved the way for the appointment of a committee on District Board educational finance, which met in October 1917; its recommendations are noticed in later paragraphs of this review, and the orders passed upon it mark a great step forward in the improvement of rural education and for the creation by local bodies with substantial Government aid of the conditions which are essential before the principle of compulsion can be accepted.
- The demand for collegiate education has in no way slackened. An additional Arts College, the Guru Nanak Khalsa College at Gujranwala, brings the total number of such institutions in the Punjab up to eleven, while the number of students has advanced from 4,221 to 4,597, most of the colleges contributing to the increase Of mofussil colleges the Khalsa College at Amritair is making exceptional progress. In a number of cases the demand for adminion could not be met and to meet the wants of those who cannot find accommodation in or meet the expense of the Lahore colleges, Government has now under consideration proposals for establishing two second grade colleges outside The standard of instruction has throughout been well maintained, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur and the Government School of Engine ing at Rasul calling for particular mention. It is gratifying to hear that the transfer of the Clerical and Commercial Classes at Amiltsar to the Government High School there has been an unqualified success, and Mr Richey's proposals for the institution of a diploma for commerce are under the consideration of The professional and technical institutions generally cannot the University. keep pace with the demand for qualified graduates, but while the legal profession is already overstocked the number of admissions to the Law College is increasing by leaps and bounds, perhaps as a result of the limited number of admissions to the other institutions.
- 5. In view of the special conditions created by the war the building programme of the department has been to a large extent in abeyance. In Lahore itself, a central site, opposite the gate of the Government College, has been purchased for the erection of a hostel to contain 250 students, and the plans and estimates have now been approved by Government. At the Forman Christian College a new block for classes in industrial chemistry was completed during the year. Outside the capital, projects are now in hand for the building of normal schools at Rohtak, Gakhar and Sargodha. The Khalsa College, Amritsar, has been extended by the construction of a new block of cubicles, thanks to the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot, and by additions to the chemical laboratory. Minor works were also carried through at other stations. In commenting upon building operations in secondary schools Mr. Richey remarks that the Sikh community are quick to erect good buildings for their new High Schools, and at the same time sounds a necessary note of warning against the eagerness to epen new schools before 'providing adaquate accommodation.
- 6 . Sine adoption of the carminology medium to inspection in the

and Egypt doubtless differ in many respects, but there must also be many points of similarity.

Mr. Richey comments upon the uneven distribution and frequent insufficiency of vernacular middle schools in the Province. The main difficulty appears to lie in the financial inability of local bodies to provide expensive institutions in which the fees charged are low, and this difficulty may be met to some extent by the introduction of English as an optional subject in such schools. In two districts English has already been introduced as an optional subject in vernacular middle schools, and the demand for this subject is likely to be considerable. Here too special care should be taken that those in whose interests English teaching is introduced should pay for it themselves and not throw the cost on the local rates on which primary and vernacular education should be a first charge. The suggestion that the present distinction between vernacular and Anglo-vernacular middle schools may ultimately be eliminated by the addition of English as a voluntary subject is of great interest, the more so as vernacular middle schools form the only training ground for primary school teachers. The instruction in schools of the middle department is generally good, but it is a matter for regret that Urdu should be reported as one of the weakest subjects in the secondary school curriculum. The system of class libraries, containing books suitable to the standard reached, is one which appears to hold out a remedy for a state of affairs that cannot be regarded with complacence.

- The fetish of examinations, alluded to in the last review, is again noticed in the report. It is never easy to regulate the examination system in such a way as to ensure that equal industry and intelligence are required for passes in different subjects but it is to be regretted that the increasing popularity of agriculture as a pass subject should be ascribed to the belief among students that a pass in this subject which is largely taught from the text book is more easily secured than in other subjects. An honourable exception is made of the Zamindari High School, Gujrat, where instruction is given on a district board farm and where two boys won prizes at the ploughing competition at the district horse show, but the arrangements now introduced for putting teachers through a practical course of agriculture at the Lyallpur College should pave the way for making the teachers of and the examination in agriculture in secondary schools more thorough and searching Lieutenant-Governor has read the remarks (paragraph 17 of report) of the Rawalpindi and Jullundur Inspectors regarding school discipline and organization with some concern. They reveal an unhealthy competition and unscrupulous methods of recruiting students on the part of certain headmasters and managers of aided schools, which in the interests of education should be sternly checked, if necessary by the withdrawal of Government aid and recognition.
- 8 The decrease in the number of scholars attending primary schools (from 245,628 to 243,149), although the number of schools increased by 164, is attributed partly to the malaria epidemic in the autumn and partly to the withdrawal of many senior pupils for work on the land in heavily recruited areas. The latter cause might explain the falling off of 4,100 boys in Rawalpindi, but not that of 2,404 in the Multan Division where recruiting for the army has been very poor. The three remaining divisions show an increase. Instruction in the primary schools is still in many cases peor in quality, the fault being usually due in part to the excessively large classes which teachers are expected to control. This still has not escaped notice, are proposed have been made during the current very to give effect the recommendations of the biducational figures.

prominent feature is the proviso that the Government grant shall depend upon a satisfactory scale of salaries for teachers, thereby securing the first essential to successful expansion. The ultimate recurring cost of the 5-years' programme is roughly twelve lakhs, of which Government undertakes to provide, in addition to present grants, about two-thirds or eight lakhs, the grants varying from 50 to 100 per cent. according to the claims and circumstances of each district, in estimating which war services have been given a prominent place. For non-recurring expenditure Government has accepted a liability of two lakhs per annum for 5 years on condition that the boards will provide half that amount.

- 9. The Lieutenant-Governor welcomes the increasing indications that as a result of the measures which have steadily been pursued for improving pay and prospects the quality of the candidates for the teaching profession is steadily improving. With the prospect of a rapid expansion in vernacular education the importance of this side of the problem can hardly be exaggerated. The Central Training College at Lahore has had a successful year, and the large increase of the staff, which has recently been proposed, if sanctioned by higher authority, should enable the College to keep pace with the rapidly growing demand for qualified teachers, as well as for the necessary additions to the inspecting staff. Among normal schools for men no change has been reported during the year, but sanction has been accorded to the opening of an additional normal school at Lahore, and also of four normal schools for women at centres outside the capital so as to provide one for each division. The percentage of trained teachers in both secondary and primary schools is steadily increasing; it is naturally highest in Board schools, but in the Province as a whole the proportion of trained teachers is only 53 per cent. of the whole body, and varies within wide limits from district to district.
- 10. Schools for girls show a slight increase from 990 to 1,015, while the number of pupils was practically unchanged. Five-sixths of the girls are in the lower primary stage, and the number of school girls in the province who have advanced beyond that stage is less than 10,000, but there is a satisfactory increase in the number who are going on for higher education and intend to qualify themselves for the teaching profession. The cause of the halting rate of progress is, perhaps, due as much to the serious dearth of trained teachers as to the slow growth of public opinion in favour of female education. The addition of four normal schools should remove the former defect by encouraging teachers to undergo a more extended training. The inspecting staff is declared by Mr. Richey to be insufficient, but this criticism would lose some of its force if the proportion of qualified teachers were steadily augmented, and local bodies should be stimulated to promote this object by every possible encouragement.
- 11. The year has not been marked by any noteworthy changes in the sphere of European education. A slight rise in expenditure on staff grants has been necessary to improve the salaries of qualified teachers, whose numbers have also been increased. The recruiting of assistant masters is an important problem, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares Mr. Richey's apprehension that the difficulties of recruitment after the war will not diminish. Of a total of 3,345 masters and hoys no less than 339 have joined the army during the war and many have won distinction for themselves and their schools. The dilitary arrism at Sanawar and the Lawrence School at Ghora Gel

In the primary department there has been a falling off of about 3 per cent., in the middle and high a slight and in the Colleges a marked improvement. Among Sikhs the proportions are much higher, but they are still below those for Hindus, especially in college education.

- 12. An effort is now being made by the Text-Book Committee to limit the award of prizes only to works of outstanding merit and to increase pro tanto the value of the rewards. Another and more important measure has been the endeavour to standardise the tochnical terms in use in vernacular text-books. Six small sub-committees have been formed for the purpose, and the results of their labours will be laid before the Text-Book Committee. The work is one of no little difficulty, but its advantages are obvious.
- The personnel of the Education Department has seen several On 1st April 1917 Mr. Richey took over charge from Mr. Godley, changes. and to him the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due for the success of his first year's working of the department and for a report which is full of interest. Other changes strike a sadder note; the death of Khan Sahib Khalifa Imad-ud-din has been a serious loss to the department. Further afield, in Mesopotamia, Mr. J. E. Gately, formerly Professor of Economics at the Government College, Lahore, who joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers at the beginning of the war, died on the 7th of June 1917. The report appropriately closes with an interesting summary of the aid given by the department in men and in money towards the prosecution of the war. The admirable work done by the University Signalling Section in Mesopotamia has received special commendation from the Military authorities, and the only regret is that more College students did not avail themselves of the opportunity offered for patriotic service. Apart from the European schools above alluded toteachers or students of the primary and secondary schools furnished over 7,000 recruits to the army, while the schools and colleges invested 6 lakhs in the war loan, and subscribed 11 lakhs for objects connected with the war. This is a record of which masters and boys, as well as the officers of the department who worked so zealously and successfully to explain the true objects of the struggle and arouse a sense of patriotic ardour, may well be proud. The recruiting figures of the Jat High School, Rohtak, the Middle School Kalanaur, the Amin Chand High School, Bajwara, the Khalsa High School and the Christian Boys Boarding School, Ludhiana, the Mission High School, Dalwal. and the Middle School, Mahlpur, the Mission School Martinpur and the Middle School, Gurgaon—to mention only a few out of many—are truly remarkable. The Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that in all cases where a considerable number of the teachers and staff have served in the war, their names should be commemorated in a Roll of Honour to be maintained in the School, a special place of distinction being given to those who made the supreme sacrifice.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the rep ort; also that they be published in the Punjob Government Country, and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjob for information, and also that they be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, with sopies of the report.

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Report

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EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB

HIL THE YEAR

1917-18.

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for report this year has in let to orders of two removal been reduced in sec. It is a facilit to be been for attending the fact that, while the period of the residence of the intervenuent and done a more factor atom to also not resident and removed, i was not markedly the about trail of a 1 and any experiences.

INTO more the term in the electrons statists for the years that for the traction there is a because that and it is est page. It will be seen that for the tractions there is a because the traction of medical and in the problem of propole at education. The hard of proceedings the problem is the first of the electron of the last quinciple of the problem in the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the proceeding the proceeding the problem of the proble

It is attributed by Inspectors to (a) ackness, be the war, and there is no doubt that the care the chief censes. The fact that owing to the precupitions arising out of the war especially recruiting, Deputy Commissioners and members of District Bards were unable to devote as much attention as usual to the needs of rural education was no doubt a contributory cause; for in one western district where the Deputy Commissioner took a keen interest in this subject, the attendance at existing whose and the demand for new schools showed no abatement in spite of a decrease in the adjacent Districts.

3 The year opened with a general Educational Conference held at lashere in April, 1917, and attended by about fifty persons. At this conference a number of maportant subjects were discussed, e.g., the teaching of Ragilia, the use of the vernecular medium, provident finds, grant-in-aid raise, the teaching of oriental teachers, etc. The action taken on the vertices reclaimentalisms of the Committee will be dealt with in the accomments characters of the recent important recommendation of the Conference and the vertices and the recommendation for all actions and the conference also recommendate.

General Statistics for British Territory in the Punjab for the year 1917-18.

	NUM	IBBR OF	Instit	UTIONS.		Number of	SCHOLARS.			EXPENDITUES.				
	1917-18.	1916-17.	Inorease.	Decrease.	1917-18	1916-17.	Inorease.	Deorease.	1917-18.	1916-17.	Inorease	Decresse.		
Public Institutions. For males.				4					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,		
Arts Colleges { English Oriental Caw College Medical College Medical College Agricultural College Ag	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1			4,484 113 437 289 112	145 295 232 118	142 57	32	27,368 1,51,771 72,363	33 272 21 090 1,28,192 68,427		4,01		
Veterinary College Teaching College High Schools Middle Schools	1 2 143 291	136	 5		218 281 55,235 56,542	274 272 54,135 57,159	1 1.100	·	1 01,681 1,09,881 21,19,632 10,22,728	1,19,202 20,28,539	91,093 70,689	8,24 9,37 		
Total Secondary Schools	434 5,084	422 4,018	12 166		111,777 243,345	111,294 245,819	483	2,474	81,42,860 17,01,552		1.62.082 1,18,869	3		
Total Schools for General Education	5,518	5,340	178		355,122	357,113		1,991	4~,43,912	45 62,961	2,80,951			
Institutions for Special Instruction	51	56		5	4,206	4,478	'	272	4.13, 63	3.84,130	29,633			
tion and for Special Instruction.	5,586	5,412	174		365,262	366,928		1,666	63,55,722	60,89,792	3,45,930			
For Females. Arts Colleges Professional Colleges High Schools Giddle Schools	1 1 18 62	1 1 17 58	 1 4		24 33 2,730 8,829	15 38 2,582 8,635	9 148 194	5	7.144 20,099 3,49,147 2,04,5:2		4,615 1,28,872 25,375	22		
l'otal Secondary Schools	80	75	5		11,559	11.217	342		5,53,649	3,99,402	1,54,247	1		
rimary Schools	954	935	19		42,244	42,032	212		4,04,801	3,81,886	22,915	-,,,		
Total Schools for General Education	1,034	1,010	24		53,803	53,249	554		9,58,450	7,81,288	1,77,162			
nstitutions for Special Instruction	20	18	2		922	813	109		1,44,795	99,164	45,631	111		
Cotal Institutions for General Edu- cation and for Special Instruction	1,056	1,030	26	•••	54,782	54,115	667		11,30,488	9,03,283	2.27,205	***		
otal Public Institutions for males and females. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	6,642	6,442	200		420,044	421,043	***	999	75,16,210	69,43,075	5,73,135	111		
	1,838 761	2,043 872		205 111	36,632 12,163	42,194 13,501	***	5,562 1,338		 	•••			
otal males and females	2,599	2,915	***	316	48,795	55,695	***	6,900			***	~,		
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.	9,241	9,357		116	468,839	476,738	41	7,899	640	100	***	***		
ther charges					***			: }	3,98,658 35,57,984	8,48i154 85,77,091	55,504	19,107		
BAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE							•••	# 910 'A	1,14;72,852	1,08,63,320	6,09,532			

4. In July the Local Government issued a circular on the subject of vernacular education in District Board areas, in which it pointed out the need for a consistent policy for the improvement and expansion of rural education, outlined such a policy and called for an educational survey of each District in the Punjab. This survey was completed in March and forms the basis of a comprehensive scheme which has been introduced during the current year. The subject is dealt with in Chapter V.

As an outcome of the July letter a committee on District Board Educational Finance was appointed by Government and met in October under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner. The recommendations of this committee are of the greatest importance and are briefly summarised below.

That, the improvement and expansion of education in oursil areas should proceed in accordance with definite live-year proceased by the transfer by the contraction of the live year areas to tree of the live transfer of both a recent strategy than the contraction of

(iv) That the status of District Inspectors should be assimilated to that of Assistant Inspectors.

These and a number of minor resolutions passed by the committee are dealt with in various succeeding chapters of this report.

A Bill for the introduction of compulsory primary education was published for opinion in October, 1917, but was only introduced into Council during the current year. Meanwhile it is understood that both the Lahore and Multan Municipal Committees have been conducting enquiries with a view to the adoption of such a measure if the Bill passes into law. It is hoped that their example may be followed by other local bodies.

The standing committee on technical and industrial education submitted to Government proposals for the reform of industrial schools in the Province. These proposals were circulated by Government to local bodies. The replies were received during the current year, and action could not therefore be taken on the proposals during the period under review.

The subject of agricultural education was discussed by the Agricultural and Education Departments during the year, and decisions on this very important question were ultimately reached in conferences which met during the current year.

A scheme for a University diploma in commerce was submitted by the Education Department to the Syndicate of the Punjab University and is at present under consideration by that body.

A recurring grant of Rs. 1,75,000 was made by the Imperial Government for the training of teachers and the improvement of their salaries at the beginning of the year under review. It was decided that the money should be utilised in —

- (i) strengthening the staff of the Training College in order to admit more students and to provide for the training of oriental teachers;
- (ii) the opening of four normal schools for women at centres outside Lahore;
- (iii) the opening of an additional Normal School for men in the Lahore Division;
- (iv) the revision of the Subordinate Educational Service especially with a view to improving the pay of oriental teachers;
- (v) special grants to aided schools for the encouragement of provident funds (a form of expenditure suggested by the Government of India).

Proposals for (i) were submitted to the Local Government in December and now await the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. (i) and (iii were brought into effect this year. Proposals for (iv) have been submitted to the Local Government, while (v) was discussed in a committee of headmasters and managers and is awaiting a calculation of the financial effects of the proposals of that committee.

Pending the introduction of these measures, which will fully utilise the Imperial grant, it is obvious that the money immediately available can only be employed on capital expenditure. It was accordingly decided to use it for the construction of normal schools at Rohtak, Gakkhar and Sargodha and the extension of the Karnal Normal School, projects connected with the training of teachers which had long been in abeyance for lack of funds. Owing to delay in the preparation of plans the Public Works Department were only able to spend a small portion of the sum available during 1917-18 but the balance of that years grant has been carried on to this year and these projects are all now in hand.

The call states in the present states are sent to the call of the

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

6. I took over the post of Director of Public Instruction on April 1st on the retirement of Mr. J. C. Godley, U.S.I., who had held this office for nearly ten years.

There was only one change amongst the Inspectors. L. Hari Das taking over charge of the Ambala Division on the death of Khan Sahib Khalifa Imadud-din in Augu-t, 19 7, and S. Maqbul Shah, Assistant Inspector, being promoted to the post of Second Inspector, Jullundur.

Mr. Sanderson, Inspector of European Schools, was permitted to join the Army Department as Inspector of physical training and bayonet fighting to the sixteenth division. He has been carrying on the office work of his civil appointment at the same time: but this dual arrangement has not proved very satisfactory.

By the death of Khan Sahib Khalifa Imad-ud-din the Department lost the serv ces of a very experienced and efficient inspecting officer.

The Department also lost another good officer in L Ladhu Mal, Assistant Inspector, who died in November.

Two posts of Assistant Inspector during the year were filled by the promotion of L Karm Chand, a District Inspector, and M. Abdul Hamid, Headmaster of the Government High School, Ludhiana.

There have been a certain number of changes in the staff of District Inspectors. The importance of the work of officers of this class who are virtually in charge of vernacular education in their Districts can hardly be overestimated. The Committee on District Board Educational Finance recommended that the status of District Inspectors should be raised and in advanced Districts assimilated to that of Assistant Inspectors. The proposal is closely linked up with the question of revising the educational services and is being considered in that connection.

The system of placing Assistant District Inspectors in direct charge of tability has been more widely extended, and has proved very satisfactory. There is no doubt that a more general adoption of this system, which however means an increase in the number of such officers, an increase which will in any case be necessitated by the expansion of education in rural areas, will lead to a greater efficiency in the work of inspection.

Among other officers who were specially commended for good work are-

- (a) District Inspectors:—Ch. Gyan Singh of Gurdaspur, Pt. Hukam Chand of Amritsar, L. Tohlo Ram of Gujrat, Sh. Allah Rakkha of Ludhiana, L. Shiv Saran Das of Ferozepore, M. Ahmad Khan of Attock, M. Muhammad Mohsin of Shahpur, L. Ram Chand of Multan, L. Khazan Chand of Lyallpur, L. Jairam Das of Ambala and Pt. Pran Nath of Karnal.
- (b) Assistant District Inspectors:—Mir Fazl Mahmud of Rohtak, Pt. Sukh Chain Nath of Kangra, Sh. Ghulam Hussain of Hoshiarpur, M. Abd-ur-Rahman, Sh. Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Bli. Sohan Singh, L. Vaishno Das, Ch. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, and M. Muhammad Ayub.

7. The total expenditure by District Boards fell from Rs. 25,40,260 to Rs. 22,79,372. Of this sum Rs. 12,71,781 was contributed by grants from Provincial revenues; including the recurring Imperial grants.

The system by which grants for Education should be made from Provincial revenues to District Boards has been much discussed in recent reports. The system in vogue up till 1915 which based the grants on the amount of the salaries paid to teachers, erred in making that which should merely form one condition of the grant namely, the establishment of a proper rate of salaries, the sole basis for its balculation, leaving out of consideration the condition.

District Bont de.

of teachers required in each school, and still more important the comparative wealth of different District Boards. The second system introduced in 1915 also omitted the last factor, and made no provision for the improvement of existing schools.

The whole question was discussed in great detail by the Committee on District Board Educational Finance which arrived at a solution, which appears to give due weight to all the necessary factors. The Committee recommended—

- (a) that the improvement and extension of vernacular education under District Boards should proceed in accordance with detailed five-year programmes to be drawn up by District Boards and approved by Government whose assent to any programme would imply its willingness to contribute its share of the cost;
- (b) that the share of the cost of any approved programme to be met from provincial revenues should be determined by assigning to each District Board a grade (50, 60-70, etc. calculated on the basis of its wealth, its present expenditure on education, etc., etc., and signifying the percentage of its future expenditure on education (i.e., on its approved programme) which Government was prepared to meet: e.g., a Board graded at 80 would find one-tifth only while Government would find the remaining four-fifths of the sum required;
- (c) the grant made in one year would automatically be repeated in the ensuing year and any additional grant to be made would be based on any new sum provided by the Board from its own resources for education.

The establishment of a satisfactory scale of salaries for teachers should be a first condition of the award of any grant.

These recommendations have been accepted by Government and steps have been taken to bring the new system into effect during the current year. The obvious advantages of it are that such sums as Government may have to disburse will be distributed to the best advantage over the whole Province; that Boards will not be expected to do more than their financial position warrants; that at the same time a District Board having 'administratively sanctioned' a five-year programme will be expected to carry it out, and that its educational policy will not therefore be effected during that period by any change in its personnel. At the same time a satisfactory scale of salaries for teachers is assured.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of definite building programmes by District Boards, and regular annual contributions from Provincial revenues for this purpose.

It further recommended that English should be introduced as an optional subject in Board Middle Vernacular schools and that apart from this experiment the connection of District Boards with anglo-vernacular education should cease. The first part of this recommendation is already being given effect to, the financial effect of the latter is being calculated.

When the proposals of the Committee have all been brought into force the relations of Government, District Boards and the Education Department should be very much simplified and improved.

Meanwhile Inspectors report satisfactorily on the management of education by District Boards: though there was little expansion during the past year.

8. The responsibilities of Municipal Boards in the matter of education will Municipalities. be very much increased if the provisions of the Compulsory Primary Education. Bill are introduced into any municipal area. At present they are largely confined to the payment of grants to aided primary departments according to rigid rules. Municipalities cannot as yet be said to be awake to their responsibilities; not have they shown any initiative in the direction of opening new municipal schools; or providing the existing schools with better accommodation. It would be wall if some educational representative could always be included on Municipal Boards.

Their expenditure from their own resources rose from Rs. 3,95,670 to Rs. 4,07,651.

CHAPTER III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Statistics

9. One additional Arts College was opened during the past year, the Gurunanak Khalsa College, Gujranwala, bringing the total number of such colleges up to 11. The number of students attending them increased from 4,221 to 4,597, the largest increase (244) being in the attendance at aided institutions.

Expenditure on arts colleges increased by nearly Rs. 20,000 and now amounts to Rs. 6,65,093. The major part of the increased expenditure was met from fees (Rs. 21,138) while there was a falling off some Rs. 9,000 in subscriptions and donations.

Government College

10. The enrolment of the Government College remained practically stationary at 600, and it seems advisable in the interests of efficiency that this number should not ordinarily be exceeded

Of the number on the roll, 54 are Brahman Hindus, 339 non-Brahman Hindus (including 8 Jains), 70 are Sikhs, 131 Muhammadans, 3 Christians and 1 Parsi

The figures for expenditure also vary very slightly from those of the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 1,778 being merely due to the ordinary increments in the pay of the staff.

There were several changes in the personnel of the staff.

Mr. J E. Gately, Professor of Economics, who had been on deputation to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers since the beginning of the war, died in Mesopotamia on June 7th, 1917. The resulting permanent vacancy was filled by the appointment of Lala Guru Datt Sondhi, M.A., as Professor of Economics in the Indian Educational Service with effect from September 17th.

The place of Mr. Gordon George, Professor of English, was filled by Mr L. T. Watkin, Headmaster of the Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar; while the Professorship of Chemistry, left vacant by the transfer of Mr. B. H. Wilsdon to the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, was filled by the transfer of Mr. H. B. Dunnicliff from the Khalsa College, Amritsar.

The staff was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. R. H. White-house to the Prefessorship of Zoology, a post which had remained vacant since its creation in 1913.

On the other hand Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, Professor of History, was permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in October, 1917. Lala Manmohan, Assistant Professor, acted for him for two months, when he was deputed to foreign scrvice in the Patiala State. Since then Chaudhri Abdul Hamid Khan, Assistant Professor, has been officiating in the vacancy.

Of 31, students presented for University examinations 211 passed, or 67 per cent, the highest percentages being in the M. Sc. (82 per cent.), and the Intermediate in Science (81 per cent.). One student obtained a first class in M.A. Mathematics and two in the M.Sc.

There are 308 boarders in the hostel and boarding-houses. The Principal records that their conduct throughout the year has been uniformly satisfactory. A new arrangement for messing under the supervision of a food committee and student managers has proved a great success.

A site for the new college hostel was purchased during the year for Rs. 1,17,793. It is centrally situated just opposite to the College gates. Plans and estimates for a hostel to contain 250 students have been submitted to Government and work is being commenced during the current year.

The various College societies, social and athletic, continued to flourish. Reference to the war news association is made in Chapter XII of this Report.

improvements, including the removal of the library from the Hall to special rooms prepared for it, have been effected. A Christian Hostel was opened in connection with the Gordon College, Rawalpindi. A provident fund for the staff was established at the Murray College, Siálkot. Four new dormitories were added to the Rivaz Hostel of the Islamia College, but the numbers at this institution have now risen to 470 and the question of extending the accommodation and grounds is now urgent.

At the Khalsa College, Amritsar, a new block of 50 cubicles was built at the cost of s. 24,000, generously donated by His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot; and the Chemistry laboratory was extended at a cost of Rs. 22,000 of which Government provided Rs. 10,000. The numbers in the College rose to 538, an increase of 1:1 over the errolment of the preceding year Nearly two-thirds of the students are Sikhs, the number of Sikh students having trebled in the last three years.

The place of Mr. Dunnicliff transferred to the Government College was filled by the appointment of Mr. Armstrong from Madras to the Indian Educational Service. A second Professor of Mathematics was added to the staff. The College was affiliated for the first time in MA. Economics and B.Sc. Chemistry and Botany.

The numbers at the D A.-V. College again exceeded 1,000 of whom no less than 694 were housed in the main hostel and branch boarding-house. Life in the hostel, which is very carefully organised evidently proves very popular, and additional blocks are under construction. The Lal Chand Memorial Library, an attractive building, was completed during the year

The numbers at the the Dyal Singh College have increased by 75 to 660 of whom 417 are boarders, most of these, however, being housed in rented kothis. A large extension of the contral boarding-house is needed. But the capital funds of the College have been needed during the past year for the construction of the Science Laboratory, which should be completed during the present year.

Some Rs. 90,000 were collected during the year for the building fund of the Sanatan Dharm College, and Rs. 10,000 were spent in purchasing adjacent land. The staff of the College was strengthened considerably during the year and affiliation up to the B.A. granted to it in seven subjects and to the M.A. in Sanskrit. The number of students consequently rose from 73 to 142.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (BOYS).

12. The number of recognised secondary schools for boys rose from 413 Numbers to 426 during the past year, and the number of scholars attending them from 110,348 to 110,839.

The new institutions consist of eight new high schools and five new Anglo-vernacular middle schools, the number of vernacular middle schools remaining stationary at 151.

The reasons for the small increase in the number of pupils are given in paragraph 2 of Chapter I.

- 13. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Expenditure. Rs. 28,23,739 to Rs. 29,91,845 of which Rs 14,71,230 was met from fees.
- 14. The percentage of trained teachers employed in secondary schools of Teachers, all kinds rose from 65 to 66. It is very satisfactory to find that the supply of trained teachers more than keeps pace with the demand for new teachers and we are thus gradually replacing unqualified by qualified teachers in existing institutions.

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13. It is unfortunate that district boards were unable to open more ver-most magniar middle schools during the past year. These institutions owing to the flow sale at the charged are more expensive to maintain them Angle-vernacidar schools; and at the same time the initiative for their formitation must come from the district board itself, since the rural classes for which these schools cater are little able to formulate their own requirements.

Schools of this type are very unevenly distributed; in the Jullundur Division for example they vary in proportion to primary schools from 1 to 68 in the l'erozepore district, to 1 to 14 in the Ludhiana District. In the Rawalpindi District they are not only deficient in numbers but badly situated. Consequently of 29 boys who passed the last vernacular middle school examination in that district only 3 were willing to go to the Normal school, the rest proceeding to Anglo-vernacular schools

Two important changes in the curriculum of vernacular middle schools are under consideration (i) the introduction of practical agriculture, (ii) the introduction of optional English. The former will more properly be dealt with in next year's report. The latter, to which a reference was made in the Quinquennial Review last year, was definitely recommended by the Committee on District Board Educational Finance, an account of which is given in Chapter I.

It is being tentatively adopted in the Lyallpur and Jullundur Districts and there is little doubt that it will gradually be adopted in the majority of vernacular middle schools. It is essential for the success of this step that there should be a real demand by a sufficient number of parents for English teaching, and that the genuineness of the demand should be substintiated by a monetary contribution. Anglo-vernacular education is, apart from Government High schools and provincial grants to aided schools, financed by fees and private subscriptions, and there is no reason why a community which is too small to found an Anglo-vernacular school of its own should not bear the same proportion of the cost in fees and subscriptions of the English education provided in a Board school that it would have to bear in a school of its own.

District Boards are not in a position to spend more money on Anglo-vernacular education; indeed the Committee on District Board Finance definitely recommended that Government should take over all Anglo-vernacular schools at present managed by District Boards. The financial effects of this recommendation have not yet been calculated.

One effect of the introduction of English in vernacular middly schools should be the gradual assimilation of the courses of instruction in the two types of middle school. It is not too much to hopy that the distinction between vernacular middle and Anglo-vernacular middle schools may gradually be eliminated and that one type of middle school, offering English as an optional subject, may in time be evolved.

Already the Inspector of the Jullundur Division suggests that Anglovernaeular middle schools may be permitted to present boys for the vernacular middle examination; and small changes in their curriculum would enable them to do so

Instruction in secondary schools. of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in all subjects save English in the middle departments of Anglo-vernacular schools commended with remarkable unanimity by the Educational Conference of April, 1917 (see Chapter I', was at once introduced. It is as yet too early to say what its effect has been, but Inspectors prophecy nothing but good of this innovation.

In the instructional condition of the schools they report a general improvement especially in the teaching of drawing, science, drill, mathematics and English. The improvement in the first three subjects is chiefly due to the efforts of the special Inspectors, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, L. Ratan Lal and Mr. J. S. Robson. A special class for drawing masters was held by Mr. Buchanan during the summer vacation in the Murree school building kindly lent by the Murree Municipality. The results achieved in a six weeks' course were remarkable, and a two months' course for drill instructors by Mr. Robson at Lahore was also very successful; similar courses will be held annually in future. A demonstration in the direct method of teaching English held in the Central Training College by teachers from two schools in the Lahore District showed what could be achieved under the guidance of an Inspector who is an expert in the subject. The weakest subjects in the curriculum are reported to be history and geography and Urdn. In the last named subject as in English the weaker was a lack of gageral resident.

general reading they must nely or of collibraries, which contain much useless matter, and from which they finds it have to make a suitable selection A solution of the problem; it system introduced by Mr Whight of class libraries containing only books statable to the standard reached by each class. His example has been followed out a Rawa'pindia ad Lahore Divisions. The proper use of class librarie and on the land, not need a class master should be of great educational value

A circular was issued during the year by the Department forbidding the use of 'rough' exercise heaks, urgin a reduction in the number of note-books used, especially in the of the decisies of paper and a restriction in the amount or wriften work to that anount which the teachers can properly correct. If teachers are required to look over all written work carefully there is little likelihood of excessive homework being demended of their pupils. restrict further the amount of Lome tasks. Inspectors were asked to see that time tables for home work. Hotting subjects to separate days, should be drawn up by Headmasters for each class

On the other hand it the quality of the teaching has improved, yet the choice of subjects in the High department is made, as Wr. Wright points out, with little reference "to their suitability to the circumstances of the boys, to their neighbourhood or to their walk in life.

"The fact that an elective subject, such as drawing, has been marked stiffly for two years is sufficient to, that subject to be dropped entirely (although it may have been taught for five years previously, in taxour of one (no matter what) in which marks can be carned more easily. Boys have been known to cram up agriculture or physiology for a few morths and to obtain quite good marks".

Agriculture an increasingly popular subject, chiefly, I fear, from a belief that a pass in it is easily secured, is taught largely from the text-book. An honourable exception must be made in tayour of the Zamindari High School, Gujrat, where work is done on a tarm lent by the District Board under the supervision of an expert: two boys of this school won first prizes at the last Gujrat horse show in the use of the Meston and Raja ploughs.

The Lahore manual training centre has proved very successful and the subject has now been introduced into the Dyal Singh School Further developments will have to be made by the establishment of centres attended by pupils of several high schools; but an account of the steps taken to establish such centres belongs more properly to next year's report.

A committee was appointed by the syndicate to draw up a scheme for the institution of a joint Matriculation and School Final examination. The scheme evolved by the committee, though it does not contain all the best features of a School Final examination is a great improvement on the existing form of the Matriculation examination. It is at present under consideration by the University.

17. Inspectors have much to say that is interesting on the subject of dis" Descipline and orgacipline and organisation, and I regret that only a brief mention of these subjects is possible. "Ninety-nine per cent." says S. Maqbul Shah, the Rawalpindi Inspector "of all the sins of omission and commission of which our schools are capable during the course of the whole year are perpetrated in the months of March and April

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"March is the month in which the annual promotion examinations are held and notwithstanding earnest efforts on the part of Inspectors to ensure efficient and fair and impartial results, these examinations are still too often conducted in a more or less perfunctory way, chiefly in mufassil schools, few headmasters taking the trouble to moderate carefully the question papers or to check the answer books. In some newly started community schools in the muisssil promotions are given liberally to attract boys from other schools. Thus most of the value of these examinations is lost and discipline suffers.

April, on the other hand, is the only month in which stader the trace of the case of the state o

The first evit could of course be mitigated if regular account of a boy's work throughout the year war kept and taken into consideration in determining his fitness to promotion or even if house examinations were made more use of for this purpose

A third cold the opening of unrecognised schools and the methods which they adopt to attract pupils as given special, prominence by Mr. Wright of the Jullundur Division. Wany of these schools are stated, as he says, merely to provide employment for disappointed matriculates and undergraduates.

- 'The tactics employed in securing boys and subscriptions for these schools are both ingenious and effective from the point of view of the promoters. In April, the beginnine of the school year, in which month alone boys are allowed to change local schools, anniversaries of societies are held and much money is obtained, parties are soft out problems to bring boys in; boys are induced to leave one school and join another; boys from 'affiliated' unrecognised schools are promoted wholesale to the high department of the central school, and so on.
- 'The existence of such schools is undoubtedly a menace to public welfare and the rules of recognition in voque have not proved a sufficient check. The 18 boys of the Patti unrecognised school, in the Hoshisapur District, were passed wholesale in the 3rd middle class examination, and were taken in the High Depertment of the D. A.-V. school, Hochiarpur. Obviously this alone is an incentive for boys to join inefficient and unrecognised schools."

The above criticisms refer to irregularities on the part of headmasters and managers, and several specific instances of such conduct are quoted by Mr. Crosse. It is at least encouraging that acts of indiscipline on the part of school boys are reported to be infrequent, and on the contrary instances of social service are more largely reported. The criticism generally levelled at the products of our secondary schools is one of "lack of respect for their elders." But, as Mr. Wright points out, "this must be expected as long as the parent regards his schoolgoing son as a privileged boy allowed to indulge in all sorts of irregularities provided he obtains class promotion every year; and so long as the gulf between the teacher and the quardian remains as wide as it is to-day."

Buildings.

18. There is naturally little to record in the matter of building operations in view of the high price of building materials. Still buildings were constructed in connection with the Khalsa High School, Lyallpur; the Sain Das High School, Jullundur, the Khanna Public School, Ludhiana; also for the Khalsa Schools at Sirhali and Kairon, Kallar and Sukho.

It is noticeable that the Sikh community are quick to erect good buildings for their new fligh schools. The Arya Samaj, on the other hand, though they have erected some excellent hostels, e.g., at Ludhiana, Rawalpindi and Jullundur, have been too content "to house their schools (e.g., at these same three places in most unsuitable premises." They would be well advised before opening more new institutions to devote any tunds at their disposal to establishing existing institutions on a satisfactory basis

Miscellansons

19. Medical inspection has also been suspended owing to the war, the Medical Inspectors having all been recalled for military duty. This is unfortunate as their work had shown promise of much good result.

Other matters in connection with secondary education of which only brief mention can be made are:—

- (a) Provident Funds.—A committee over which I presided, including managers and headmasters of Lahore schools, drafted model rules for Provident Funds for aided schools, which were circulated for opinion and for an estimate of their cost to Government. All answers have not yet been received.
- (b) Grant-in-aid Rules.—The April, 1917, conference recommended a revision of these rules in order to make a more equitable distribution of grants between departments. The question was further discussed at a conference of Inspectors in Courters, and proposels outlined for consideration by headmanters, associations.



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CHAPTER V.

PRIMARY LDUCATION (BOYS).

20. There was an increase of 164 in the number of primary self ols lest Numbers year but a decrease of 2,179 in the number of profils attending them "refigures on March 31st being 5,077 schools and 243,149 schola. Of them we shows 114 were Board primary schools, no less than 15 being opened in the Jullandar Division (excluding the Ludhiana District, which open 1 no new schools).

Private enterprise in the matter of primary education is almost entirely confined to denominational schools maintained by religious bodies; but the activities of the Rupar Primary School Association which opened 10 schools, deserve special mention. The association consists of a small body of public spirited gentlemon who have prepared a regular sector to the multiplication of village schools in the Rupar Pansil of the Ambala District, being prepared to hand the schools over to District sound in unagement when properly established. This very useful proper movement, the success of which has been in a large measure due to the financial support of Rai Sahab Lala Banarsi Das of Ambala, is one that deserves to find imitators in other backward parts of the Province.

_1. The fall in the attendance at primary schools, in spite of the increase attendance in the number of such institutions is serious. The statistics by Divisions are as follows:—

					Schools.	8	ocholas 4.
Ambala	•	••	**	4	77	+	1,613
Jullundur	•	**	***	+	1-	ŧ	1,769
Lahore		•	***	۲	20	ŧ	613
Rawalpındı				-	3,		1,100
Multan			***	+	13	-	2,1)1

Two chief reasons are assigned by haspectors for this decrease -(a) sickness, (b) the war.

- (a) The heavy rains of last year were tollowed by an epidemic of malaria of unusual severity, succeeded by an outbreak of plague, most severe in the Multan, Montgomery and Ruwalpindi Districts. These epidemics affected the school attendance very se jously especially in the Multan Division.
- (b) Not only has a certain number of the older pupils in the Rawalpindi Division enlisted, but a very much larger number of the senior pupils has been withdrawn for work on the land owing to the absence of their fathers or elder brothers on war servic. For example, a school boy of about thirteen, whom the Inspector found attempting to plough, explained that he was the sole male representative of his family left at home.

The decrease in the number of schools in the Rawalpindi Division is due to the withdrawal of grant from a number of mefficient aided elementary institutions.

At the same time the restrictions introduced in this Division on the admission of new pupils throughout the year (see the Quinquennial Review, paragraph 55(c)), have very largely affected the enrolment. It is particularly unfortunate that 82 per cent. of the decline (or 3,366-k.100) is in boys of the agricultural class, which has provided the largest number of recruits and which can least adapt itself to any change in the regulations.

The restriction with regard to admissions has been relaxed.

In the Attock District alone in this Division owing to the interest taken in education by the Deputy Commissioner and the good work of the District Inspector, himself an agriculturist, has there been an increase in the attendance and a keen demand for new schools

It is clear that nauch greater importance must be established in fraction to obtaining members of the agricultural classes as inspecting officers and teachers constitutely schools.

The expenditure of primary schools increased from Rs. 15,67,402 to apenduce.

Provincial revenues in the form of grants to local bodies for vernacular education. In spite at the decline in attendance the income from fees rose from Rs. 1,1,166 to Rs. 1,13,562.

T schers.

23 The number of trained teachers increased from 5,150 to 5,380 out of a total number of 10,036 teachers employed. The proportion of trained to untrained teachers varies very much between districts, the highest percentage (85 per cent.) being in the Kangra and Jullundur Districts and the lowest (51 per cent.) in the Rawalpindi District. The number of qualified teachers is of course highest in Board schools.

In the Lahore Division, for example, two out of three Board school teachers are certificated, while the proportion in aided and unaded schools is only one to three

Inspectors generally represent that the scales of salaries introduced by District Boards during recent years have proved much less beneficial than was expected owing to detects in the system of grading. The scales have now been in force a sufficient length of time for their working to be tested. It would be well for District Boards to reconsider them in view of the criticisms made and where necessary to revise them with the help of the Government grants which are now being offered (see paragraph 6).

Instruction.

21. There is little to add to what was said in the Quinquennial Review as to the quality of the instruction in primary schools. No great improvement can be looked for till the number of classes taught by a single master is reduced; and until the work of the normal schools is brought into more close relationship with the work of the teachers in rural primary schools. The committee on District Board Educational Finance (see Chapter I) definitely recommended that a second teacher should be employed when the average attendance in any school exceeds 40. and that no teacher should be permitted to have sole charge of more than four classes. Proposals to give effect to these recommendations have been made since the period under review.

It is significant that all five Inspectors comment in their reports on the dirtiness and untidiness of schoolrooms and scholars on the occasion of surprise visits. This is a matter that should easily be remedied if District and Assistant District Inspectors will realise its importance.

The Inspector of the Jullundur Division reports a number of steps which have been taken to improve the efficiency of the teaching. The "look and say" method of teaching reading has been introduced into several schools, and has already proved successful under proper supervision; but it cannot of course be widely introduced until it is practised in the normal schools. Drawing and handwork have been started in a number of primary schools, and an itinerating drawing master is employed to supervise it in the Ludhiana schools. A scheme based on the correlation of school subjects has been introduced in the Hoshiarpur District and will gradually be introduced into the whole Division. Experiments in agricultural teaching have been made in the same district, especially at Chutcla, where the zaildar has generously given 8 kanals of land for the purpose. The question of agricultural teaching in rural schools was discussed between the Agricultural and Education Departments during the year, but a decision as to the policy to be recommended to Government was finally reached at conferences held during the present year and does not therefore form part of the subject matter of this report.

Building.

25. There was naturally but little building activity during the period under review. On the contrary there was a scrious loss in accommodation owing to the action of the weather. In the Hissar District, for example, the majority of the school houses which are kacha collapsed or were seriously damaged by the unusually beavy rains, a practical corroboration of the adverse criticisms passed the Quinquannial Review on this class of school building. Other Inspectors similar damage.

Mr. Wright makes a suggestion, which I commend for the consideration of the Co-operative Department, that co-operative societies might invest their money in the erection of rural school buildings, receiving as interest the rental of the buildings. Thus local interest in the buildings would be secured and district boards aided in the uphill task of providing accommo ation for their rural schools.

Hitherto district boards have obtained no regular assistance from Provincial revenues towards the erection of school buildings; but this omission will be remedied under the new scheme for the expansion of vernacular education in district board areas.

26. This scheme was initiated in a circular letter is seed to Commissioners science for the exin July, 1917, in which the Local Government outlined its policy as follows: - person and improposed of Ver-

"Ultimately Board schools should be established at every centre where uscular education, an average attendance of not less than fifty children may be expected; provided that a distance of two miles by the nearest route should ordinarily intervene between two Board schools."

As a first step towards the fulfilment of this policy District Inspectors were required to prepare maps showing the situation of all schools in existence in their Districts, and at the same time indicating the position of proposed primary schools, and marking distinctive marks for each class of school being prescribed) the elementary schools which should be converted into Board schools. and the primary schools which should be raised to the vernacular middle status. To accompany these maps were statements showing not only the names of the villages in which new schools should be established but even the villages with their approximate population which each school would serve.

The policy outlined above was to serve as a general indication of the number of schools that would ultimately be needed, but various factors, such as the density of the population, the proximity of angle-vernacular schools (which were shown on the map), the physical features of the District, etc., had to be taken into consideration in the preparation of these maps.

The work was necessarily very complex and District Inspectors in the majority of cases tailed at first to realise the magnitude of the scheme. Consequently with few exceptions the maps first submitted had to be returned for revision. However under the more direct guilance of Inspectors a series of maps for the whole Province was finally completed in March last. These maps will serve as a record, so far as fluctuation, in the population permit of such a record being made, of the ultimate needs of the Punjab in the matter of vernacular education.

The general position disclosed by these maps is as follows:—

Existing ver	NACULAR SCHOOLS,	(Jerimatfl	Y NEEDED.
Middle.	Primary.	Middle.	Primary.
178	4,618	471	8,878

Meanwhile in October, 1917, a Committee on District Board Educational Finance was assembled. This Committee recommended that with a view to making systematic progress towards the fulfilment of the policy outlined by Government in its letter of July five-year programmes for the expansion and improvement of vernacular education should be drawn up and submitted to Government; that Government in approving any programme should indicate to the Board the proportion of the cost of the programme which it was prepared to meet from Provincial revenues; that a district board when accepting an approved programme and the fluencial liability it entailed should accord it "administrative sanction," thereby definitely undertaking to complete it in five yeats,

It was felt that only by these measures could any continuity of policy in every Board area and an even rate of expansion throughout the Province be assured.

The method by which the proportion which Provincial revenues should contribute towards the cost of each programme should be calculated has been described in Chapter 11.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government. and Inspectors were instructed to prepare five-year programmes on the lines indicated, hased upon the maps already submitted.

The programmes have subsequently been prepared and approved by Government, but the final steps for the fulfilment of this scheme have been taken during the present year.

It may be noted that the programmes were to include the improvement of existing institutions, e.g., by the appointment of additional assistants, the replacement of untrained by trained teachers, etc., part passu with the opening of new schools; and in fact in the programmes finally approved five-twelfths of the expenditure will be of this nature.

Compulsory Pri- 27. A measure of equal in not greater important in the Legislative mary Education Bill. largely in the public eye was the introduction by Government in the Legislative Education Bill. The Bill is of a wide character, being applicable both to rural and municipal areas and capable of extension even to girls, being based on the principle of local option. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee and since the form which it may ultimately take is as yet uncertain, it would be premature to make any more detailed reference to its provisions. It is gratifying to find that it has been generally welcomed by the public.

> It is impossible to estimate the ultimate effect of the two measures briefly described in the preceding paragraphs. But at least we have before us a definite goal at which to aim, namely, the provision of ad quate facilities for education throughout the Province and the gradual introduction of the compulsory principle in areas where such facilities have been provided; and we shall in future be able to measure with some degree of accuracy our progress towards the realisation of this ideal.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

28. There were 1,085 men and 323 women under training in various institutions, a decrease over last year's figures of 89 men and an increase of 61 women. The students under training were distributed as follows:-

	(B. T. Class		•••	51
Central Training College	B. T. Class S. AV. Class J. AV Class S. V. Class	**		42
Oddordy Transling College	J. A. V Class	**	***	81
	S. V. Class	**	•••	92
Normal Schools for Men (10)	***		100	741
Training Classes for Men, AV. (3)	***		***	68
	(8)	***	***	157
Lahore Normal School for Women	***	***		121
Training Classes for Women (13)		,		169
Sanawar (Men)	***			15
St. Bede's, Simla (Women)	•			33

Training College

29. The demand for admission to the Central Training College grows every year, and the quality of the candidates selected steadily improves. Ten of these last year had obtained the degree of M.A., three the B.Sc., and twelve the B.A., with honours. The pressure for admissions to the already large S.V. class was also great. The need for this type of teacher will increase rapidly with the expansion of vernacular education; and arrangements have been made g the extreme year for increased admissions to the class.

modified to the Government

The important part which this institution plays in the educational system of the Punjah, not orly by providing teachers for eccordery schools, but even more as the source from which the upon sine and inspecting staff for all types of educational institutions is drawn requires that it, own staff should have the highest professional and educational qualifications.

- Of 208 candidates sent up for the various examinations 195 (or 94 per cent.) were successful.
- There were no new de clopments in this class of institution. Except Normal schools for in the Rawalpindi Division there was a large excess in the number of candidates for admission over the number of vacancies. Of 717 candidates sent up for the Junior Vernacular evamination 641 passed, a very satisfactory record. Special mention must be made of the Jullandur sormal School which besides distinguishing itself in the athletic field passed 94 per cent, of its candidates in the examination, securing 15 places out of 61 in the first division

31. The number of students in this institution rose to 121 and the need Normal School for Women. for better accommodation is very great. Hitherto no suitable house has been found. A Christian Hostel was started in connection with the school in January, and had ten inmates. On the transfer of Miss Must to Rawalpindi, Miss Das took charge of the institution and was succeeded by Miss Uppal in Novem-

32. The majority of the students of Sanawar Training Class who had Training of Eurogone to the war returned during the year and finished their courses.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 for two years and of Rs. 25,000 in subsequent years was sanctioned for this institution by the Government of India. It is proposed to utilise the grant for the first few years in constructing a proper building for the school; and a start will be made on the building during the present year.

Of 22 candidates presented for the European Teachers examination by St. Bedo's 21 passed.

The management of St. Denys' School. Murroe, made arrangements for the training of a limited number of kindergarten teachers.

There is nothing particular to record about the other training institutions.

CHAPTER VII.

PROFESSIONAL, TICHNICAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Professional Institutions.

33. The staff of the Law College was strengthened by an increase in the Law College. number of lecturers from two to five. This enabled the College to introduce a tutorial system by which students are taken in groups of ten to twelve by the various members of the staff.

One hundred and seventy students were successful out of 265 who appeared at the first examination in law. Seventy-one out of 164 candidates passed the LL B. examination.

34. The number of students at the Medical College rose from 232 to 289. The limit for admissions to both Medical School and College is 175, but Government requirements alone for admissions to the School were 96 leaving only 79 vacancies for the College. In the present year at least 132 must be admitted to the School, and as the limit in total numbers in both institutions has now been reached, not more than 18 students will be admissible to the College. This will cause great hardship to a number of science students who had looked forward to entering the medical profession. The Principal again presses for the separation of the school from the college as the only solution for this difficulty. A Board of Inspection appointed by the Syndicate visited the institution and reported that the provision of hostel accommodation on immediate necessity. The school hostel will be available on the that institution, but this will by no means satisfy the model of the model of the commodation.

Medical College,

Votermary College

35. There were 55 new admissions to the Veterinary College last year, 55 taking the three-years' course and 30 the four-years' course. Owing to the absence of the post-graduates Professor on military service the post-graduate class was held in abeyrace. At the annual examinations held at the conclusion of each year of the course, the students did very well indeed, the percentage of passes varying from 78 to 94.

The Principal reports that the standard of instruction in the College is gradually rising, the moreased pay and prospects in the Army Remount Department and in the Civil Vetainary Services in some provinces having induced men of higher qualifications to enter the profession.

Womens' Christian dhiana.

The number of students attending the senior classes (L.P.M.S. and Me lical College, m. M.P L.) of the Punjah Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, increased from 48 to 62, the numbers in the other classes remaining practically stationary. The chief need of the institution is increased accommodation, a.g., a suitable laboratory for pathological work, but any scheme of building postulates the acquisition of more land the present site being already congested.

Agriculturil College, Lyalipur

37. The Agricultural College, Lyallpur worked for the first time as an affiliated college and the first year course was that leading to the University Degree.

"The session ending June, 1918," says the Principal, "is a record of satisfactory progress." The demands for admission rose to 190 in 1917 and were 223 for the present year. Many of the candidates were first class matriculates.

There were 101 applications for admission to the vernacular class, of whom only 37 could be admitted, so that all the district board scholarships could not be utilised. The question of opening a second vernacular class at Gurdaspur is under consideration.

Arrangements for additional students were made, e.g., the erection of a special ho tel for the admission of sons of large landholders and ex-students of the Aitchison College, Lahore. It was also decided to admit students from Sindh at the request of the Commissioner in Sindh.

The Education Department owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. W. Roberts the Principal, and to his stall for the keen and practical interest they are taking in the scheme for introducing agricultural teaching in the ordinary schools of the Punjab. Without this expert co-operation the efforts of the Education Department would be foredoomed to failure.

Government School 38. The Government School of Engineering, that Sahib Pandit Chiranji Rasal Research of Rai Sahib Pandit Chiranji from heart disease was a great loss to the insti-Lall, Assistant Principal, from heart disease was a great loss to the institution.

> Of the students at the School 50 were Hindus, 32 Muhammdans and 16 Sikhs, so that all communities are well represented.

> Of 40 students who appeared at the 2nd year's examination, 39 passed, the remaining student passing in all subjects but one, a remarkable result.

> Mr. C. E. Blaker took over charge of the institution from Mr. Gemmell towards the end of the session. He states that he is very favourably impressed with the general standard of the majority of the subordinate students, a fair percentage of whom should be quite suitable for overseerships later in their careers and ultimately to be placed in charge of sub-divisions. The surveying course he considers second to none in India.

> The draftsmen are not of such good quality; and the work in this course might be more practical.

Industrial Educa-

39. There was a falling off in the number of students attending the Mayo School of Art, the decrease being from 265 to 238.

The decline was undoubtedly due to the great demand for artisan labour owing to the war, and the very high wages offered for work of this kind, which induced a number of students to leave without completing their course.

A subsidiary cause which affected the admission of new students was the which while Province particularly of Lahore, last year which affected the winds which classes the west the second control of

The work of the institution maintained its usual high level.

A good hostel is very argently needed.

The Standing Committee on Technical and Industrial Education met twice and submitted definite proposals to Government for the revision of the system of industrial schools throughout the province. The scheme proposed by the Committee was circulated by Government to local bodies for opinion, but final orders, accepting the scheme, were not received till the current year. An account of it is therefore held over till next year's report. It will, I believe, affect a radical reform in the condition of our industrial schools, which was described in the Quinquennial Review.

- 10. The numbers in the Reformatory School, Delhi, tell from 112 to 102, Remarker and the Superintendent points out that Magistrates do not even make as much 1 1, Delh use of the school as they are required to make under the Act. The school has accommodation for fitty more pupils than it at present contains, and it is a pity that its creat powers for good are not fully utilised. The Superintendent's interesting report shows that very good work was done throughout the year; and I regret that limitations of space do not permit me to quote more fully from
- 41. The transfer of the Clerical and Commercial Classes, Amritar, to the Clerical at 1 Comment High School has been a very successful move, and under the me calcineation. supervision of the energetic Headmaster, Mr. E. Smith, the classes have obtained a new lease of life.

Proposals for the institution of a Diploma in Commerce were submitted by me to the Syndicate of the Punjab University, which generally welcomed the idea, and appointed a committee to consider the proposals in detail.

There is a distinct demand for an examination of this kind, the London Chamber of Commerce examinations at present taken by senior pupils being clearly ill-suited to most local requirements.

Both the Amritsar classes and those held by the Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore, are prepared to present candidates for such a diploma; and it is probable that private commercial schools would follow suit.

Pending its introduction by the University an examination on similar lines was conducted for the first time by the Education Department on the results of which certificates were awarded.

The classes conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association had a successful year—the average attendance rising from 32 to 36. The system of registration and of grant-in-aid to this institution was revised and improved.

The Railway Technical School and the School for the Blind, Lahore, continue to do good work.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

42. There was an increase of 25 in the number of schools for Indian girls exemites. last year, ie., from 990 to 1,015, including one new high school, three new middle schools, and twenty-one new primary schools, all new schools of the primary status being under the management of District Boards.

The numbers in attendance, however, did not increase correspondingly and were 51 987 at the close of the year as compared with 51,496 at the close of the year 1916-17.

The very slight increase in the number of pupils was largely due to the prevalence of sickness last year; the enrolment in all schools having been affected by this cause.

43. The only collegiate institution is the Kinnaird College. This institution collegiate editor tion had hitherto only propared students up to the intermediate, and girls desiring to take a degree had been obliged to study privately for the examination or to attend a college for men. The Kinnaird College was granted affiliation up to the B.A. last year on condition that the collegiate classes were held quite separately from the school, a condition which was complied with. The private of the school o the third-year class on its opening, while ninetess others are preparing for the

intermediate examination. The Zenana Mission house was handed over for the use of the college in October 1917. The staff now consists of four full-time lecturers, one half-time lecturer and two occasional lecturers.

There were five girls preparing for the B.A. degree at other arts

colleges.

Secondary School-

44. There are only 1,551 girls at the secondary stage of education, but this is an increase of 199 over the number in 1916-17.

Secondary schools are as a rule well equipped; their chief lack being play-grounds. It is difficult to obtain sufficient ground contiguous to town schools, and girls cannot like boys be taken to playgrounds at any distance from their schools. The Inspectress, Ambala writes that "physical training is practically unknown outside Mission schools. There is no preparation for it and no desire for it. In a few cases balls, skipping ropes and a swing have been provided, but these are not renewed or repaired".

The Inspectress, Multan, writes that "drill is taught only in the Lyallpur middle school and in the Mission primary school at Montgomery", i.e., only in

two of the 160 schools in the Division.

The staff of secondary schools are as a rule well qualified educa-

tionally.

Primary Schools.

45. The same cannot be said of primary schools in which the number of trained teachers increases but slowly. In the Rawalpindi Division for example, of 388 teachers only 17 are trained and certificated. It is at least satisfactory to read in the Ambala Inspectress' report that "in almost every case the trained teacher is a success and effects a vast improvement in the school; but" she adds, "the difficulty of inducing teachers to go for training is very great".

During the current year steps have been taken to overcome this difficulty and to supplement the work of the Lahore Normal School for Women by establishing normal schools at mofussil centres; but an account of these measures

will be included in next year's report.

Meantime it is not a matter of surprise that no less than 43,455 or fivesixths of the total number of girls receiving education are in the lower primary stage. The untrained teachers being as a rule only "primary-passed"

are not competent to advance their pupils beyond this standard.

Ins ruction.

46. Within certain well defired limits the work is much better than might be expected. Reading is often fluent, written sums are worked with great accuracy, and handwriting is sometimes surprisingly good. That is to say, a certain amount of mechanical proficiency is attained in the teaching of the 3 Rs. It is when intelligence is needed, e.g, in explaining the matter read, in setting questions in mental arithmetic or explaining the use of the rules learnt, that the deficiencies of the teachers become apparent, "Geography seldom goes beyond the memorising of a list of names and reading a map".

Inspection

Buildings.

47. Under these circumstances the only hope of improving the work of the primary schools rests in constant supervision and instruction in method by Inspectresses.

Unfortunately the staff of Inspectresses is very small and of the five posts of Divisional Inspectresses, one, that of Multán, remained vacant throughout the year owing to the transfer of Miss Marshall to the North-West Frontier Province. Miss Douglas was transferred to the Ambala Division, rendered vacant by Mrs. Gilbertson's transfer to Delhi, and her place at Rawalpindi was taken by Miss Must from the Normal School, in whose place Miss Uppal has been officiating. A few District Inspectresses and Superintendents have been engaged by District Boards and Municipalities; but the appointment of a staff of District Inspectresses by Government is clearly desirable in order that the work may be properly supervised and co-ordinated.

work may be properly supervised and co-ordinated.

48. Very little building was possible during the past year owing to the high cost of materials. The cost of the few schemes which have been completed, e.g., the dormitories for the Church of Scotland Mission School, Siálkot, far

exceeded the original estimates.

A few board schools in the Gurgaon District were constructed, but insufficient care was taken in the selection of the sites.

At Moktagar and Jaspalon in the Juliundur Division and Jasanwala is Kamela in the Multan Division good buildings were constructed by the

				Nimber of Civis 14							
Strial No	Distr	ict.		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Zanana classe	, Potal			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Rawalpindi Attock Mianwali			165 381 891 94 97	100 100 79 247 643 160 1,095 1,139 301 849 411 753	576 998 602 719 1,033 169 987 1,305 2,858 1,563 2,029 2,576 3,730 1,552 3,111 2,998 1,896 1,908 1,406 1,878 1,197 610	 131 17 75 95 	576 1,049 662 719 1 239 1,066 1,305 2,906 2,570 4,578 2,035 3,019 1,922 1,908 1,586 2,626 1,107			
23 ?1 25 26 27 29	Montgomery Lyallpur Jhang Multan Muzaff argarh Dera Ghazi Khan	•••	•••		397 332 354 560 118	725 1,180 1,688 1,309 689 1,499	33 73 	1,122 1,545 1,992 2,038 806 1,139			
		Total	***	1,613	۹,04]	12,241	413	52,316			

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPHANY.

49. There are few changes to report in the condition of the European status. Schools in the Province.

The number of public schools remained the same, namely, 34, and the number of pupils in attendance at all schools increased by 61 to 3,011.

The number of high schools decreased by one to thirteen, owing to the reduction of the Cathedral Boys' School, Lahore, to the middle status. This was a wise move, as there was little use in maintaining a high department for three or four pupils.

The total expenditure from all sources increased from Rs. 9,32,170 to Rs. 9,75,345.

Direct expenditure increased by Rs. 6,097, i.e., from Rs. 3,66,655 to Rs. 3,72,752.

50. The increase in direct expenditure is chiefly due to increased staff grants. This is satisfactory as it means an increase both in the rates of salaries and in the number of trained teachers. The actual number of trained teachers employed was 137, as compared with 127 in the preceding year, the number of untrained teachers decreasing from 82 to 66. Serious difficulty is trained experienced owing to the war in recruiting masters for boys schools. This difficulty is inevitable under present conditions, but the Increase of Marionesis Schools is of opinion that the difficulty will not coast with the war. He

To a charm.

believes that the young masters who are serving in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who have become accustomed to a higher standard of living, wil not be prepared to return to the 'limited and impoverished life of an assistant master."

Lxam rations

51. The results of the departmental examinations were quite satisfactory, 79.74 per cent of the candidates passing the High school examination a compared with 67.1 last year, and 72.7 passing the Middle examination as compared with 71.13 last year.

A great deal of trouble was experienced in connection with the conduct of the Cambridge Senior Local examination, the papers having been lost in transition of the examination at the Simla centre was abandoned Single copies of the question paper were received by the Superintendent in Lahore and an examination for 36 candidates held there; but it was only after strong representations that the Cambridge authorities finally decided to accept this examination. Twelve of the candidates were successful. There appears to be great need for an all-India examination of sufficient status to be recognised by the home authorities as equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local examination.

Physical training.

52. The new regulations of the Indian Defence Force for the training of junior cadets have been much criticised by headmasters. They have put a stop to the development of the scouting movement except in the Christ Church School, Simla, and they have also put an end to the rifle shooting competition for the European Schools Challenge Shield.

The attention to games in boys' and girls' schools varies very much from school to school; and is dependent on the provision of playgrounds and the interest taken by the teachers The former factor will always be a difficulty in hill schools, but the latter might be improved if teachers were trained to organise games.

The Girl Guide movement was introduced with success in the Cathedra High School for Girls, Lahore.

Lawrence Militar Asylum, Sanawar 33. Several long-needed improvements were effected at the Lawrence Military Asylum. Chief amongst these is the provision of a good water supply by pipes from Sanawar. Hitherto the Asylum had been dependent on a loca spring which was proved unquestionably to be tainted. The institution is now better off in this respect than it has been since its foundation in 1847. The sanitation was improved, and better servants' quarters were constructed. Bur much remains to be done in the matter of buildings, before the institution car be pronounced really up to date.

An interesting development is the opening of a babies department which has already an enrolment of twelve. This department was opened at the instance of Mr. Barne in view of the number of applications received to admit babies whose mothers have died while their fathers are on active service. Ir addition to affording a home for the babies this new department provides a training ground for the elder girls as children's nurses. Plans and estimates for a creche have now been prepared.

Lawrence School, Ghora Galı,

54. There were 361 children (240 boys and 121 girls) at the Lawrence School, Ghora Gali. There were several changes in the staff of the girls' school during the year; and an increase in the staff of matrons especially for the hospital and boys' school is an urgent need.

The school did exceptionally well in examinations last year, passing 18 out of 20 at the High school examination and 22 out of 26 at the Middle school examination, no less than thirteen children winning scholarships.

No large building operations were undertaken during the year, and the provision of proper hospital accommodation is a particularly urgent requirement.

The Principal points out the desirability of equipping the school with electric light, by installing an electric power station at the dhobi ghat where there is an excellent head of water all the year round, which could also be the school. This scheme appears to be practically desired the water supply of the school. This scheme appears to be practically desired the water to be practically desired the water.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(1) Muhammadans.

55. The following table shows the number of scholars belonging to the three chief communities in the Province in educational institutions of all kinds:—

	3	Curner	JA* 1.	. 40 mm mg		Hirbi		_		Sikus	-	~
i i	1917-19.	1916-17	Incr. ase.	Dol Rusa	21-1161	1916-17.	Increase	Дест. 384	1917-15.	1916 17.	Глегевве	Decrease.
Arts Colleges { Fight h or Oriental Figh h or Oriental Fight h or Oriental Figh h or	921 35 58 37	19 40 40 12	73 18 15	5	2,43° 71 956 213	2 65() 95 239 161	152 120 42	21	671 th 22 49	502 10 1 15 3	4	4
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hot	3'1 6.20	8 ,443	110	257	67 71	50,5.0	511	34	154	1.1	220	a contraction of the contraction
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Total Pablic Institutions	141 520	115,131	***	3,61 3	1: 5,715	161,097	1,613	1	11 110	″10) H	412	
Scholars at Prantick charles	21,715	21 116	***	2,668	11,493	13,103	,,,	1,222	2,653	1 /11		262
Total at Publican 11' vate the il-	103,569	16.9,510		6,281	177,6-7	177,201	426		54,063	13 73	180	"

These figures show an increase of Muhammadans in colleges and Anglovernacular secondary schools, but not in proportion to the increase shown by other communities.

The actual percentage of scholars belonging to the Muhamma lan community in the secondary stages of education is as follows:—

Seconder schools. High stage. Middle stage. 32-22 28 07 33-34

The decline in the attendance at primary schools was dealt with in Chapter V and the general question of the backwardness of Muhammudans in educa on was treated at some length in the quinquennial review.

(ii) Jains.

- 56. Out of 154,986 non-Brahman Hindus in public institutions there were 1,950 Jains, namely, 53 in colleges, 914 in secondary schools, 979 in primary schools and 4 in special schools.
 - (iii) Education of the Upper Classes.
- 57. The average number of boys on the roll of the Aitchison College throughout the year was 107.

Among other changes made during the year are-

- (a) the enhancement of the fees from Rs. 58 to Rs. 60.
- (b) the formation of a mounted Cadet Corps. "Much enthusiasm has been shown and a large increase in the number of boys owning and riding ponies has only been limited by the lack of stable accommodation." These are now over 65 metabors who dell' regularly with the Parish Logist Michael.
- (c) For junior boys training on the lines of the boy count movement has been initiated and has mot with much success.



Mr. L. A. Leslie-Jones, who had been Principal of the College since 1904, and to whom the College owes much, was transferred to the Mayo College, Ajmere, at the end of the summer term, his place being taken by Mr. J. Kelly, the senior member of the staff.

The staff has suffered a number of changes during the year and the committee has before it proposals for a measure of reorganisation, which it is hoped to introduce with the aid of the increased income from fees and an enhanced grant from Government, for which application has been made.

EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

53. The Inspector of the Lahore Division reports the opening of six new schools in his division for low caste boys, the Inspector of Jullundur of five such schools, while the Inspector of Ambala, Lala Hari Das, reports the opening of five low caste schools (three in Gurgaon and two in Ambala), and the closing of three such institutions (two in Karnal and one in Rohtak).

The last named Inspector also reports an increase from 290 to 732 of low caste children attending ordinary schools. Of these no less than 429 were Chamars. "The phenomenal rise," he says, "is in a measure due to the levelling tendencies of the times and the consequent decay of prejudices."

Eighty-nine Minas (a criminal tribe) attend schools in the Gurgaon District and are in receipt of special stipends.

CHAPTER XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE,

Text-Book Commit-

59. The total number of books considered by the Text-Book Committee was 394 as compared with 50) in the previous year. The decline in the number of publications clearly indicates that war conditions and the consequent rise in the cost of paper and production are being increasingly felt.

The decline in the quantity and quality of the books submitted for the award of prizes under the scheme for the encouragement of vernacular literature having been brought to the notice of the committee by Government is resolved that in future—

- (i) prizes should be of higher value and fewer in number, the minimum reward to be not less than Rs. 500, while in the case of works of exceptional merit it neight reach Rs. 1,000;
- (ii) works of real worth and outstanding merit only should be rewarded, it being clearly understood that in the event of the required standard not being reached even the best book of a year should not receive a prize;
- (iii) any balance remaining in the fund after the awards for a given year had been paid should be utilized in the purchase and distribution to schools of good vernacular literature.

Towards the close of the year the committee represented to Government the need for some standardisation of the technical terms used in vernacular text-hooks. Government accordingly appointed six sub-committees, consisting of three members each, to deal respectively with the Urdu terms in use in (a) Agriculture, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry, (d) Education, (s) Geography, (f) Mathematics.

The function of these committees is to consider the terms in use in Urdu text-books up to the Matriculation standard, and where alternative terms are found to select the best, in cases where English or foreign words (e.g., Geographical names) are necessarily or commonly employed to select the best transliteration of them, and in exceptional cases where the English term has not gained currency, is unsuitable for transliteration, and has no Urdu equivalent (e.g., manual training), to suggest such an equivalent.

The committees are working under the suspices of the Text-Book Committee and their results will be serviced first by the respective subcommittee and their results will be serviced first by the respective subcommittee and their results will be committee and whole all he disks will then The sub-committees are at present at work and are reported to have made considerable progress with their difficult task. The results of their labours should do much to facilitate the use of the vernacular medium in secondary schools.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE WAR.

60. The following table is of interest as showing the contributions in men and money made by Educational institutions in the Punjub to the cause of the Allies in the present war:—

1	2	3	4	5		6			7
		etaff snd	iff and the nar.	obrun-	Monpy s	CB4 RIBI PULIL	D DY STAI	GPA 49	Ly staff
S. rial No.	Institutions.	Total number of etc	Total number of stoff and pupils who have joined the nar.	Total num er of recents obtain-	(a) W r Lan	te-ogline kand,	(.) Our Day Fund.	(4) Fed Lross and other rend.	sud paris to nar funds.
				i	Re	Its.	R	R.	ELR
1	Art (olleges	4,068	78	117	56,017	13	2,1.5	3,015	7,148
2	Profe ional Colleges -	1,447	59	19)	1,17,616	5 3	434	3 031	731
8	Other Spenial School's	3,735	117	15	12,414	(1)3	1, 117	1,721	6.1
4	Seen by Schol, Ambala	16,570	510	111	23,178	512 t	4017	5,857	7,161
ŗ.	See a 1r3 5 h ols, Jullundur 1) () 10m.	27,191	1,615	33)	25,301	1,370	11,533	ถียง ^ไ	4,117
c I	su nduy Schools, Lahore Ivision,	11,595	1,324	3 •	1,0°,13	1,531	15,173	7,12	17,122
7	Secondary Schools Rowalpindi Di 14 n	22 193	670	10}	15,255	2,590	5,641	3,164	1,123
٥	See udary Schools, Multan	13,590	153	11	3,052	1,019	664	2,78%	1,390
9	Principle Schools for males in the Province	225,012	2,593	1,2 73	50 575	1 11.	20,978	59.3	4,113
10	Second-ry Schools for femiles in the Province	12,103			11,194	\$P\$	8,077	2,, 5	L(27
11	Icmale Promary Schools in the Pro-ince.	32,899		11	5,771	hi	3,0.7	13 3	241
12	European Schools	3,345	339	46	83,501	350	5,720	9,16	6 h75
	Grand Total	170,810	7,591	2,735	5,93,230	1,3,560	43,260	43,337	58,527

This table shows that over ten thousand recruits, three-quarters of whom were actually masters or students in solools, were provided for the army, while nearly Rs. 8 lakhs were subscribed to war funds. This is a record of which the Punjab Colleges and schools may well be proud.

It is only just to mention a few of the institutions, whose records are particularly fine:—

(a) Recruiting.—The Government College, Lahore, provided 116 recruits chiefly through the agency of the War News Association, an account of whose activities will be found in the Quinquennial Review. It also subscribed or obtained subscriptions amounting to over a lakh of rupees.

The Jat High School, Rohtak, with an average enrolment of 408 masters and pupils, has sent 104 of its pupils and staff to the War; the Roformatory School, Delhi, 48 out of an average enrolment of 139; the Vernacular Middle School, Kalanaur, 55 out of 203, obtaining also 11 outside recruits; the Vernacular Middle School, Guryani, 30 out of 177, with 16 recruits; the S. B.

A a a ter market with mer a

Amin Chand High School, Bajwara, 55 out of 224; the Malwa Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, has sent 78 out of an average of enrolment of 419 and obtained no less than 200 outside recruits; the Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiana, 51 out of 124, with 17 outside recruits; the Municipal Board Vernacular School, Patti, 42 out of 300, with 17 recruits; the District Board School, Chabhal, 26 out of 120; the Scotch Mission School, Sialkot, 4 out of 354, with 175 recruits; the Mission School, Martinpur, 30 out of 157; the Mission High School, Dalwal, 105 out of 374; the District Board School, Kallar, 35 out of 137; the Khalsa High School, Lyallpur, 40 out of 266; the National Anglo-vernacular Middle School, Sham Chaurasi, 56 out of 292; the Khalsa Anglo-vernacular Middle School, Mahlpur, 53 out of 194; the Rajput Doaba High School, Nadalon, the Mission High School, Jullundur, the Dayanand Anglo-vernacular Schools at Daulatpur and Muktsar, the District Board Anglo-vernacular Schools at Tanda and Garhshankar, and the Punjab Veterinary College (89 out of 260, with 193 recruits).

(b) Subscriptions.—The Government College; the Law College; the Medical College; the Government High School, Simla; the Central Model School, Lahore; the Municipal School, Jagadhri; the Vernacular Middle Schools, Rangpura and Hodal; Rivaz Government High School, Dharmsala; Government High School, Ferozepore; C. B. B. School, Ludhiana; D. A.-V. School, Muktsar; District Board Anglo-vernacular School, Palampur; District Board School, Rahon; M. A.-O. School, Amritsar; Mission High School, Amritsar; Baring High School, Batala; A. L. O. E. School, Batala; Mission High School, Narowal; District Board School, Jamke; King George Hindu High School, Gujranwala; Crosse High School, Akalgarh; Government High School, Gujrat; Sanskrit High School, Dinga; V. B. High School, Jalalpur Jattan; Government High School, Jhelun; Government, C. M. S. and D. A.-V. Schools, Multan.

⁽NB—It is impossible to gauge properly the comparative value of the sub-criptions made by different in-titutions, as this is largely dependent on the financial circumstances of the palents of pupils, small subscrip io is from vernacular schools often involving much greater secretic than large sums subscribed by higher class insult none. The above list consequently does not do proper justice to the officers made by pupils and masters of Vernacular Middle and. Primary Schools.)

GEVERAL TABLE I.

THE REPORT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNIAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-14,

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Particulars						, , ,	1		is r ral	646. 7 At.).LIV 4.73	[\stitu	1.43	Terreside a Parl Complete per				m 2
Francisco Fran	action in	Populaton.		P of 121.1,4875.	71, Colfice	- staff Dianne for I	it was confuced,	יו ומציל ליוניו	,'ale I	sloudoù zam erl'	All (ther Menal Schools		b)) it thA	rush atti	la 1	's. Linesia	•	The state of the s	annual designation of the second seco	s . Tinging if carries . I when i
F. F. Mains		50		7			1-		C.	01	11	<u> </u>	12	117	1	1 53	*] '	-	' ~ '	-
Tell 1. 71 103 11 12 1 11				(F.r Kates	i	1 6	nile physical size	5.70	81. '.	- a	38	දා ය ක			بن بې	77 1				:
##### #\$\$556\$47 k, T t.d		•	Inetitutions	~		H		1.5	1631	***	v	1. 55 52 .T		£-	Ş) 1 T				:
Religiate 4,733 1 112, 53 245,335 5.5. 804 3,402 563,510 2,710 31,473 4.93 4.032 503,510 2,710 31,473 4.93 4.033 250,444 2,713 4.773 4.93 4.034 250,444 2,713 4.773 4.93 65,713 4.034 250,444 2,713 4.773		į		# 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1					7.20	- ki		6,41				3	1 2		<u>!</u>	1 .
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		t and the second of the second	and the second seco	To'al	1 162		123,3.2.	> 689	164,927	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	and the same of th	<u> </u>	- 			6,40	:	<u> </u>	1	1

*all places could and show mainten see contacts and all mendaters than you than you than recent educing the

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(For details see

			Tutal	Direct Ear	NDITURE ON	Public Insti	RUCTION.	
		L nn ersst	y Education		Elucation, neral.	School I	Education, ec al.	
*****		Arts Colleges,	C. lleges for Protes 10mal	Secondary Schools	Primaty Schools.	Training Schools,	All other Special Schor 1s	Tı bal,
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J. Inatitu- for Males tions for Femal	. 1	Rs. 6,65,093 7,144	1:4 4:02,954 20,099	Rs 31,42,860 5,53,649	Rs 17,01,552 4,04,801	Rs. 1,58,246 46,382	Rs 2,55,517 98,413	Rs. 63,85,722 11,30,498
	Total	6,72,237	4 53 053	86,96,009	21,06,353	2,04,628	3,53,930	75,16,210
2 (a)—Percentages of I v, ending communication Provincial Fy Public Instru. (b)—Percentages of	orcluded in to to Io'al perditure on tion.	4 66	8 17	24 52	23 S	3 62	4 57	6 _J 38
Lxpenditure columns 2—1 Local luni on lubble linst	to fotal Expenditure Luction Municipal	•02	•23	1C 04	3 8 0°	*47	1 12	55 89
Expendi ure columns 2—1 Municipal Ly Lubla Instruc (d)—Percentages of	nc aded in to Total orditure on tou	•87	•09	48 37	21 94	1 60	8 37	75-74
diture in colu Total Exper Public Instruc	nes 2—16 to	5 26	4 22	82 22	18 36	1 77	8 C9	65 52
Average annual cost (t .	Bs. A. P	Rs. A. p	Re. A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4. P.	Rs, A. p.
Cost to Revenue	Leesl and all unds	 277 13 8	431 5 4 3 11 0 481 6 0	27 8 8 54 4 0	12 13 1	188 8 7	117 4 0 128 14 4	65 15 0 0 2 11 92 14 6
and Muni- Cost to sipal Board Municip Schools	Provincial ss Legal and allegals	no) tip	det Ped	4 8 8 51 8 0	4 15 7 2 6 10	53 7 8	16 12 7 18 10 9	4 15 9 8 1 9
Med Insti- Cost to	Provincial Local and al Funds	60 8 0 0 18 6	480 1 8	17 5 g 11 2 8 8 8 8	7 15 8 2 14 2 1 8 9	161 15 8	82 4 8 60 4 5 4 0 3	714 3
Total cost	1	165 1 4 90 4 5	588 14 9 78 18 2	85 11, 4 870 0 1	6 13 2	101 B 4	160 B	22 11 2
	In appeal	***	. W. Z. A.				82 5 2	24 11 9

FABLE II,

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

General Table IV)

_		IOTAI .	Indialct Expen	DITURE OF PUR	LIO INCTRUCTIO	V _p	in transcenting title	å 	
	University.	Direction	Inspect on,	Scholir li ps.	Lassings, Lrusture v Lepparatu	A cell a se.	1.rai.	Total erpenditure on Putl t. Its'ruct	· rushe .
	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Ti-s	Ka	Rs	R«	
}	3 90,564	78,354	4,11,765	3,99,679	1719,131	11,54,210	. 3 56,412	1 14,72,852	
	8,90,504	79,354	4,11,785	3,93,658	15,14,121	11 61,240	89,56,612	1,14,72,552	
	175	1 46	6 71	3 13	11 03	731	31 63	100	
	,	447	4 69	6 10	25 04	6 20	44 11	160)
	***	201	178	P£ \$	9 63	0 37	2120	100	
	341	*61	3 (9	3 47	13 23	10 14	3143	100	

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						I anaged h	(Go) w	nı ni.	Man	raged by l	mu her on the anthly during	
	FLASS O	oc insti	TUTION.		Number of institutions,	\umber of sch lan en 'he rille. 3' t Ma h	Verse number on the rate montaly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions	Namber of scholars on the relis on Alst Neach	Acrage number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attend-
		ř			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-	Univer	SITY EDI	CATION.									
	Ar	ts Colleg	re 3.									
Ènglish	•1•	•••	for males { for females	***	1	508	608	506				177
			(for males			"				14		
Oriental	114	,,,	{for females	ph i	•••	***		440	•••			
C	ollezes.for P	rof.second	4 Training.									
T			for males	•••	***	•••			144		•••	,
Law	a18	***	" for females								***	***
Med cine	476	•••	for miles	••	1	289	१८०	291	•••	***	804	
m.c			for fem les	**	***	•••	•••	144	•••	493		
Engineerin;	***	181	for males	•••	***	•••	•••			***	•••	"
			(for females	•••		9017		260		-		***
Teachir ,	***	***	for males for familes	.,.	2	281	232		"	••		
			(for male)	.,,	1	112	99	89		436		
Agriculture	***	***	for f males		***	***				***		
		_	(for males	•••	1	213	224	206	***			•••
Votermary	•••	7,41	fee females	•••	•••		•••					***
Commercial			for males	•••	***	•••	***					•••
d outhighters	+73	42.5	for females	***	•••	•••	•••					
Forestry	***	414	for males	***	**	***	25.1	•••	***		•••	
-			-	•••		***	***		***		•••	
	Samone Tin	Maria Mari	Total General. ~	• • •	6	1,498	1,513	1,352	***			***
		ary Schoo										
High Schools fo	or males	и	4 01	***	31	12,279	12,530	11,184	• 16	4,905	l	4,660•
Middle Schools	for males		Roglish	***	***	•••	**>	***	69	16,219		14,574
			(Vernacular	-	104	364	415	•••	148	26,894	28,040	24,765
Figh Schools to	r females	41		•••	4	922	894 ₇	723	ode.	***		144
Milita State of	for females	,,,	Mr. Transmission	***	***	9 b h		**1	22	8;413		2,679
Marie I.	relit i	آ _ب	elds 1.ce	***	25	18,201	18,424	11,907	265	51,461	-	49,678
		en Gatina					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 			4	-	
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TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE COMMINENT AND APPEARS.

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5	2,034	1,975	1,713	4]	1,552	16-2	1,32.	10	1 191	1 333	2,197		4	
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}	***	440 [.							•••	414	***	***	
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1	13	44	3-	***	209	.		1	38	83	27	6		**
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	***]	***	•••		***	***				***	•	***	•	
	•••		***	•••	•••		•••	1	214	***	***	***	***	***
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•••		***	***	***	***	***	***		101	***	••	181	271	***
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	4m N		•		200		***			•••	**	***	***	414
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8_	2,201	2,167	1,-3	5		2 05 9 	1 %7		5,901	u,101	2 922	104		
			DA 1742	,,	4,625	4614	1,213	143	65,205	44,095	31,800	48,198	1	***
83	33,426	34,185	29 977	15 20	3,026 3,545	4,717 4,114	8 225	181	29,593	18,005		24,017	44	104
61 0	0,11 0 055	9,(14	2,17.1 63F			0/112		151	27,549	233	A,108	27,729	8	
8	1,893	1,355	1,2, 5	2	415	417	817	19	2,730	1,722	670	1,582	140	145
12	1,213	1,315	1,029	2	179	172	183	16	1,892	1,049	75	671	***	178
14	4,024	2 853	2,836	441		***	,,,	40	7,437	143	972	7,497	948	8
187	49,910	60,568	43,590	87	8,784	9,060	7,918	514	188,886	65,237	54,198	LOGATO	58	100
101	*********		Albertanium pays	-			-		يعسونيسب		روانورنا معین ایست السامان میر			1 1 7
1,387	58,465	56,790	49,587	184	8,085	6,488	5,050	1	10.14	9,500	1,001		1,220	215
101	14,400	13,256	· ·	87	1,451	-	1,110		- desirant	118	700	41,781	1 909	-
1,001	Y2,600	89,970	40,404	287	8,406	7,758	6,760	0,/ 88	285,680	8,003	2,257	264,941	1,828	218

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CLAS	OF INSTITUTI	ON	Number of motitutions	Number of scholars on the valls on 31st March	Average number on the "ll. mo.thly during the year.	Average daily attend ance.	Nu abor of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Avirage daily attend- ance
	1	ماسياد ما المستقد المس	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
School	EDUCATION, SPE	CIAL	***************************************							
rınıng schools 😁	***	for males for females	10 1	728 121	745 117	712 104	 6		1 1	112
hools of Art	**	for males for females	1	238	259	216	hoe	499		***
aw Echools	***	for males	404	***		**	••	***		***
edical behools .	***	for finales		34£	358	344	***	***		,
		(for females		 99	 99	97	,	***		
ngineering and Suive	ling condots	for females	2	876	359	 337		 1,761		 1,485
echnical and Industrio	i Schools	{ tor femiles	444	***			***			***
ommercial Schools	***	for males	•••	***		141	400	***		***
grıcultural Schools	•••	for males	***					494	644	
eformatory Sol ocis	••	for males	2	129	136	121	***	•••		489
ther Schools	•	for male,	1	84 17	34 15	25 12	***	***		,,,,
	lotal	(for females	***		***		***	***		1,597
DIAT OF COTTAGES AV		nic Instruction	68	2 084	18,046	1,963	4,431	1,882 256,626	253,040	214,490
lidia	nced traching—		Phivai	B lesiii	UFIONS	11		 		!
(a)	Arabic or Persia	TL ese Al	**	for for	nales	•	44	***		444
(8)		• •••	**	for ma	nales	,	44	***		### ###
(r)		tal Classic	74	3		,	**	***	414	***
	niary teaching—	.		(for ma			***	•••		441
)e.\	A termediar on The Quran only		**	for fen			:# * ***	***	***	***
A District		entity to Department	lai Siand	Live then			499. 1 ² 5 1	234 206 F **	h deland	444 440 440
		· Decree Leaves	70 48	for the				11		

TABLE III- CONCLUDED.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-16.

	MOIFUT		r Privat	er Man.	AGBMENT				=	i	} 111 112 14 14	W1 / G	1		
Ardee Fun	d by Gove	ernment, b inscipal B				aid.d		ge.	11 318' MLF		lamania de l'Albanda		als a	Eel . le	
Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the colls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls mouthly during the year.	Average daily attend- ance	Number of in-titritions.	Krmber of scholars on the rolls on 31st Aarch	Average number on the rols mouthly during the year	Average daly attend-	Grøng Atrif i spetity rens.	Grand T. *21 cf St. ole "3 on 31st Max	Er., 1	A class tal anguas	A ver 'er ungu ze	Nambir of grisin b 16' 8	्या है। वर्ष ।	Rrx ' az 4.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	21	21	22	21	21	25
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".					16.6	es?	***			141			.		
	••		•••	2	74	6 8	56	3	410		2.5	24	**	**	
1	142	185	131		***	894		1	142 99	***	"	,,,	"		
}	***	***	p 4		***	esp 111))) 			***	99f 51			-	
Б	273	231	198	1	20	14	12	20	2,430	131		2,075	***		
3	406	898	878		592			8	408		"	406	"	"	
***	•••		411	***	444		111	181	***		***	***	***	***	
•••	••	***	444	***	***			11	***	***	210 210	,	***		
••	400	140	900	***	484		440		531 531		364	•			
***	***	***	400	} ···	***			,	119	,,,	414	1.29	137	449	
	***			100	***		444	1	34		••	84	***	249	
1	78	80	60	***	***	••	111	2	90	28	,111	15) f f h	117	
1	50	84	32	***		101	92	71	5,128	232	3)€	8,714	***	.,,	
20 876	1,045	978	107,083	26/	19,576	18,986	16,457	6,642	420,044	78,658	59,771	395,368	1,285	689	
				1			, 	93	1,438	1	1,427	13	30	**	
***	***	***	154	203 203	ni	***	454 875	69	1,312	1	1,119	218	944 183	end TRA	
•••	150	200	***	417	### ###	***	***	1	35	1	26	247	121	100	
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544	828	esi	eds.	**	444	\$3.0 \$4.0	yje jes	492	18,958	1	269	13,788	151		
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2014	pair	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	hak Sange		Y SIN	114	A state	18	10.78	-	30,043	10,000			1
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GENERAL TABLE III (A).

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON SEA MARCH 1914 IN THE PUNJAG, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE OR CREED.

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Inglish	··· { Female	***	1	15	2	Б	ı	2		1	034	28	
riental	Male	961		1	64	ker i	6	35	***	444		113	
Elfiliter 148	··· { Female	**	***		190	x -9 1	,,,	***	•••	***	•••	***	
Colleges for Pre	ofessional Trainin	g.		,	83	820	.	8 .5				437	
38W 448	Female		***	1			22	8 6	***	***	***		
	(Male	841	***	•••	19	145	***	·**	***	***	***	289	
dedicine	··· { Founds	44*	***	***			49	37		***	•••		
	(Mala	**	4==	44.	***	***	**1	***	19 4	*** 1	***	449	
Ingineering	Founds	***		***	•••		444	***	•••	st#		***	
	(Male	***	**		31	५,,	 42	91		,	***	276	i
eaching	{ Female	***	15	5	2				444	***	•••	38	Ì
	(Mala	225	33	ម		29	32	43		***	***	112	
griculture	Fonale	990	48.0	***			24		***	•••	***		
	(Wales	#1 ·	3**	,,,	784	068	581	102	***		***	610	
oterinary	Female	***	***	1) 10 1 ,	44	ab	1.73	***	die	•••	218	
	(Male	•		***	***	***	•••	144	•••	•••	•••	***	
ommercial	Female	•••	***	***	501	169	**1	***	***	***	***	***	
	(Male	***	494	***		***	201	***	181	•••	•	***	THE COURSE
orestry	Female	***	•••	**1	***	""	***	101	***	866	140	***	
	Total	***	** *	383 30100 HARRIS	** 4 ******	484	ped salapsassymmen, m	Mark Marky Mogazin M. 15	438	-	***	***	T. San
Corner Days	PATION, OFFICIAL.	***	54 	77	Property of the Party of the Pa	410 5 Jan	371	1,54	-Minemany 4			5,991	
Seconds or Males	ry Schools.												
	(Male	,	673	575	5,172	22,923	8,161	17,058	•••	25	6	55,234	-
High Schools	"Tromslo	***	1			***	***	***				1	
	(Male	241	193	3 9	3,170	12,477	4,657	8,765	****	6	217	25,919	
English	{ Female	***	29	18		2	***	***)] 14# -))**	.**	44	
Vernacular	Male		864	382	3,231	10,089	3,611	10,221			4	27,541	
or Females-	· Fomale	44.4	400		100	4		4	•••	***	wint	8	
High Schools	Male	***	124	5	Sen	ដ	ь	6				145	
diddle Schools-	Temale	***	890	273	16.5	741	213	251	77.	14	9	2,585	l
English	Male	***	163	2	***	2	1	***		11		178	-
withint	" [Female	***	5 80	210	31	240	30	50	***	17	10	1,214	
***********	(Male	***		1	144			2		***		3	1
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	Total	, , , , , , ,	2,654	1,999	12,304	50,558	17,283	18,100	***	73	56	123,336	1
Prima	ty Schools.	٠, ١,	-	-		-			15/	1		11 11 11	1
or Males	[Male	33.5	128	2,425	22,786	80,840	34,354	101,698	1	•	228	343,123	L
	LFemale		61	77	48	100	43	101	***	3700	2. 14.	1,225	
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SALEMANIA ASSESSED THE TALL THE CONTROL OF THE

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH 1918 IN THE PUNJAB, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE OR CREED.

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**			***	4		150	•••	***	149	44	
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	Total					***	7	196	205	182				
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veying Schools.	for females	***		# 504 * * * *	***	•••	, ,.,	***	***	•••	***			***
trial Schools.	for females	***				141	***	•••				14.1	171	***
ommercial Schools .	for females	***	***			***	,	•••	***	•••		•••	***	640
iller Schools .	for males	***	•••	•••	•••	943		***	,,,	***	781	140	***	•••
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Faglish	for males	1,95,430	***	#N.	r3,492	***
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****	" I for females	1,29,0,2	***	•••	22,759	***
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Tenching	" (for females	1,03,703	2,982	354	***	***
Agriculture	for males	72,363	•••		•••	***
Veterinary	for males	87,093		***	13,688	***
C	" for females	449		•••	***	***
	for foundes		1	•	•••	444
Forestry	" (for females	***	***	419	***	***
Sonoon Unucario	Total	4,98,501	2,982	354	99,939	-04
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Middle Schools for males	(Paglish	2,95,275		111	3,86,553	4 356
High Schools for females	" (Vernacelar	74,114	,	600	19,833	1,695
Middle Schools for females	English	144		410	19,030	1,000
		and if manuscrimes accounts	in Manager (1730, applied street, particular or annual constant or ann		+ 18 	7 4 7
Prima y Sci	Total	3,50,349	7 × 11	***	3,53,356	6,051
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Mehools of Art	for males	45,103		***	927	***
Law Echrola	ifirmales		4 4 4	***	***	***
Medical Schools	for females	18,775	***	***	4,700	0 10 CRUB
1	" ! for fimales	30,320	***	• • • •	5,050	***
Engineering and Surveying Sch-	for lengtes	18,910				***
Technical and Industrial Schools	for males	10,-10	•••	744 	4.1	9 4P
Commercial Schools	for males	***	***	1 141	1111	•**
Agricultural Schools	for males	***		210	***	•••
Reformatory Schools	for males	28 457	1	***	•••	***
Other Schools	for females	154 1,505	***	***	57	440
treates trafficame cod	"' \ for females	***	***	*	***	***
ړ	Total	3,09,403		700	14,225	***
Total Diesor E.	eauridnag	11,89,930	2,982	354	4,73,769 .	6,081
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TABLE IV.
PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

INSTITUTIONS. MANAGEMET Marine Style A R t I and Maringal Learle. Ga . raggent. Schreifphinsond offer courses. Sul terij tema ard Char amere Fux. 15 Ф Parison B Local Funds. F42557 1 Lotal. 17.00 Litel 1, 1 9 14 15 7 15 10 11 1:: 1.5 Re. Ri 113. 119. P.s. ::s. Ľ. Ps. Rs. 1,43,929 ... ++4 210 ... 80 W *** ... ••• ... *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ••• *** 1,51,771 ... *** ... • • • *** *** *** }*** *** ••• *** 64.**6** 464 508 508 125 440 240 2,793 *** 60u 1,09,831 200 024 500 ... *** *** #41 #41 #8 #14 *** 72,300 *** *** 1 1 F *** *** *** 1,01,691 *** *** *** *** ••• ... *** ,.. b21 104 *** *** # ******* *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ••• *** *** 2,792 6,04,568 ... ****** *** 8,292 7,210 1,07,169 2,12,770 6,06,412 :23 008 20,919 49 1,65,095 248 3,395 69,912 10,43 44.913 3,42,699 1,03,113 56,373 6,363 CC,499 211 334 3,52,598 ٠., 02,042 866 242 **""** 134. 14,218 ,,, 5,412 34,225 55,877 7,29,074 2,41,880 1,01,407 9,86,469 10,781 3 778 9,16,884 249 1,09,606 1,370 289 1,086 500 13,31,166 2,37,807 1,05,033 80 18,956 8,20, 104 3,72,191 30,016 20,676 1,60,233 47.100 80 18 966 9,50,636 4,19,703 59,778 1,65,637 1,639 1,569 15,09,973 1,39 086 5,671 **S**01 ``6,509 1,000 23.163 6,141 11,951 ... 46,330 444 *** *** 4.1 142 ... *** *** *** ... *** *** 149 *** 60 k 23,175 *** *** *** ••• 148 *** *** *** 544 *** 7-44 7-4 *** 41,370 362 29,862 2,568 11,019 57,452 304 19,695 12,699 242 *** ••• -*** *** *** ... *** 444 *40 *** *** 2000 2000 2000 *** 16,157 100 400 370 9 PR 243 T *** śus 151 *** *** 20 *** p+a 18,671 862 342 76,080 ASA 3,24,012 18,128 26,009 2.568 5,706 12,61,525 1,79,307 4,94,667 12,782 25,61,917 8,104 16,76,629 6,07,980 7,858 67A 7,053 4,08,878 26,472 38,783 1 2,87,8 4 -, irin A A STATE *** 7,865 1 576 85,785 5,87,814 8,14,127

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PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

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TABLE IV-A.
IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1/17-19.

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13,487	AND	104-24-104	176	184	90¢\$	5,08,750	143	• • • •	1,44,186	8,006	1,00,470	E6,28,607	

GENERAL STAGES FOR INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL

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rancibin t	Vernacul	ar 11	1,735			444	435		435	438		438	361	***	361
Lided	S E glish	134	42,525	6,110		6,116	14,180	5	14,185	20,296	5	20,301	10,401	5	10,406
	" { Vernseul	ar 3	655			***	150		150	150	•••	150	165	•••	165
Is as led	(English	. 33	8,170	1,156		1,156	2,911		2,941	4,097	400	4,097	2,014	e14	2,044
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F	r Mak s.														
dovernment	***	7	1,635			***							373	***	378
ocal Fund	***	× 8,417	166,591	***	***							,,,	85,527	5	35,582
funicipal F	nnd	109	10,200	***	239			****				,,,,	657		657
ided	***	1,367	84,115	***	244	***		re-		141	**		6,139	181	€,270
naided	911	141	0,985	•••	***	842		***	24.5		***	***	808	***	808
	Total	5,081	243,845	944	***	114		***	*15		1.1	***	43,504	186	48,640
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peal Fund	444 1	457	16,472	***	178	447	***	***	***	***	193	***	,	2,185	9,188
unicipal F	and .	166	9,951	***	nipa .	***		10)	**		***	194	41	990	930
ided	***	894	14,400	4**	144	500		#144	414	144	100	141			Lon
beblen	\$114 1	+ 197	1,491	****	*44	dek	144	Phys	414	***	M			1	
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TABLE V. EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-19.

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	ising all			 		e Louer I		olage.	Total I	BIWARY S	A AGE.	Gr.	TOT TOT	La
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Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Femaler.	Total.	Males.	Fem Mcs.	T.tal.	Malt 3	Furnies,	Tenf.	M.le.	Fea. Bles.	T tal.
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1,789		1,739	,,,,	,,,		1,739		1,729	1,679		1,670	12,279		12,279
						***					***			
8,147		8,117				3,147		3,1 17	6,929		6,929	11,461		11,481
12,107	6	12,113	157		157	12,261	6	12 270	17,219	8	17,257	25,148	9	25,156
8,181	1	3,182	99		99	3,290	1	3,241	6,065	2	6,670	9,691	2	9,693
918		919	21		21	939		930	1,300		1,300	1,739		1,788
11,885	83	11,918				11,855	33 1	11,919	22,256	89	22,324	12,5-2	43	42,635
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281	6,172	1,7	1	72	73	202	6,711	6,926	892	9,641	9,108	3-3	11,293	11,550
85 627	6,51.2	1 l	274	73	350	35,905	6,581	42,159	63,411	9,133	72,743	112,650	11,286	123,836
AAA		6.3						220	¥ 06#		1 045	1 (04		3 CO#
662 130,501		1307 9	460		460	130,961	98	062 131,059	1,035	103	1,035	1,085	103	1,025 106,591
9,079	7	D _i L G	525		528	9,605	7	0,012	10,262	7	10,269	10,262	703	10,269
51,151	931	52,05	110	144	110	51,261	934	52,195	67,400	1,065	58,485	67,400	1,065	58,465
6,074	48	1,7 3	55	3 61	55	6,129	48	6,177	0,937	48	8,965	6,987	45	6,085
197,467	1,087	194, 51	1,151	***	1,151	198,818	1,087	199,706	242,123	1,223	243,845	242,122	1,223	243,846
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-	14,818	14,829 9,018	***	15	15 19	86	14,396 8,966	14,887	9	16,463 9,886	18,472	8	16,462 9,886	16,479
114	8,947	19,459	-	276	278	111	13,618	12/190	113	14,888	14,400	118	14,888	34,400
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Amagas Inc	157	1				20,500	64,500		106,746	10,000	868,189	854,885	54,840	408,02

GENERAL
TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH STAGE

				Hu	NDUS.	
Billionek		Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non- Brahmans.	Sīkhs.
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	∫ Males	20	53	473	8,1 87	860
College stage	" Temales	31	19	4	5]
High stage	Males	78	99	1,217	4,956	1,710
Angu sige iii	Figure	96	3 H	8	36	11
3.F. 1.11	Males	391	813	4,649	15,197	5,718
Middl tige .	{ Males Temales	435	279	9(,	639	243
The Discount of	 •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2:0	521	7,591	25,825	10,975
Upper Primary stage	{ Male Femiles	37.1	871	559 !	3,316	1,249
Lower I i rry stage	(Miles	5.17	2,742	20,907	77,719	81,703
Money I I Ily sauge	" Tomale.	502	1,257	8,597	20,108	7,166
Special schools	{ Meles	ฐ	110	363	1,057	428
Special states	Females	51	577	24	97	36
Private institutions,	Males	11	128	2,427	9,844	2,652
	Females	47	85	207	1,059	500
	Males	1,392	8,999	87,620	186,785	54,048
LATOT GRABE	PRIALES	1,699	2,559	4,809	25,260	9,208
	Choren, C.,	8,014	884,3	43 ,929	102,045	01,014

BLE V-1.
INSTRUCTION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO IIV, RACE OR CREED (1917-1-).

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21,718	16	•••	45	56,372	1	36,483	
99	•••		1	888	1	922	
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GENERAL

RESULTS OF THE PRESCRIBED EXAMINATION IN

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TABLE VI.

THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

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management.	Hided institutions.	Other institutions,	Pinate students.			European and Anglo-	4 Indian Chri t ans.	rice dr.fil.		I Non-Brain ans.	, ed. 6. 5. 4. 19. 5. 19. 5. 4. 19. 5. 4. 19. 5. 4. 19. 5. 4. 19. 5. 4. 19. 5. 4. 19.	The state of the s		52 Ball 55	* d	É	C R.X.M.C.
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RESULTS OF THE PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN

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TABLE VI-concluded.

THE PUNJAB DURING OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18-CONCLUDED.

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RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL BOARDS AND MUNICIPAL EXPEN

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TABLE VII.
DITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

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GENERAL

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL BOARDS AND MUNICIPAL EXPEN

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	†N	•	275	20,220	19,609	15,341		57,099	528
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Technicar and I du to a Sco	or old for verba	*** }	 10	870	971	715	•••	7,584	•••
Commercial Schools	j for male.	441 1	***				***		***
	for temale.	44	: 1	***	:		•••		•••
Agricultu al Schools .	the females	4	***		***	***	***		***
Other Schools	45 1 1	***	141	***	***	;;;	*** ***	***	***
	ital		16	991	1,086	827	***	14,098	301
Total Direct Expend			855	35,190	35,016	28,403	196	1,59,031	14,542
Buildings, for niture and ap.			***	104	444	***	242	88,788	***
Vila stern militaria	474 594	:::	441	***	474 844	***	151 196	944	, we
Arts Callegge	2.64 elsk		***	£ }	11.7		<u> </u>	1 ,	<u> </u>
Medical Colleges Office Probabilities College	T stolelius	***	***	1 7 1	I am	494		1 74	· · · · ·
Baumalere Bellering	文件 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	the part	for one 1	f men !	75	I dent	1 11	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 444	how tend	I Walley	ton # 17	L. Sund	MATE N		
		2	7.7	I de la	AND I				
A Committee of the Comm	SH CEST SHEET	CAP	4	网络维纳	FILL OF				i i

TABLE VII—concluded.

DITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

ON	PUBLIC IN	STRUCTION							funi.	
BY	MUNICIPAL)	Boards.	and the second s	1	In Institu	TIONS WANAGE	ED BY		a. 1 A	
	& Fees.	Di Endoument.	Subscriptions and other sources,	Total.	C Government.	Ioual Board.	Private per-tus or as-	of the Amicyal P rds Exp. of diane r Public Instruction	Test Ericulture of total as 4 Muni-	HEVARE*
	Rs,	Rs.	Rf.	R.	Ils.	p/4	Rs.	Itu.	itu.	-expension graph deline
	*** *** ***	***	 		*** *** ***	174 1- 141	1,500	1,500	1,870	
					<u>.</u>		:::			
			***			::	::	***	***	
	***				354	<i></i>	***	354	3,34,	
				*** #	•••					
-			***		151		1,50	1,454	5,138	
-	56,411 88,7 1 4,481	30 704 47	તુવ જ્યો)	79,219 1 43 975 15,460	· ·	350 1377	67,464 97,43 117 6,123 5 404 9,404		1 62,552 1 ,2,6 1 11 123 1 ,297 21,071	
1	1,19,603	7-12	935	2,52,578		13,505	16,716	1,97,1 11	1.86,r0,t.	
1	17 113	221	1.07	46 711		1, 173	12,057 13,917	14.1.33 1.3,243	1,63,831 1,42,313	
į	17,11 . 1	5.	107	75,019		2678	29 65.1	-9,12-	5,86,173	
1	!			i), 410			1833 1879 1	6,500	5,671 6,810	
į	,		1			***	171		411 418	
f	***	:					,+0 +14 gbu	***		
1		114	***						***	
	1,386	118	253	9,371		1,0.15 	2,119	13,788	20,678 1,171	
	***	••		***	.:.	****	***		141	•
	**	***		***		***	444		**	
1			***				c. 114)	0/10/17	40,825	- Andrice districts districts
Ì	1,386	118	283	16,181 3,44,156	854	4,035 20,276	1,20,019	30,847 8,08,680	10,09,967	ونينانا إدانيو والتهجيدا
1	1,68,102	1,156	1,325 1,925			Name and Administration of the owner, where	478	89,265	8,53,691	,
	577 375 180	570	1,340 191 111	44,284	196 196	495 5 4 495	121	7,984	er'aus	
	4**	.4.		•••			rey	2,851	4.864 9.6 1.661 1,77,688	
		494 983	***	ues.			915 915	803 640 10,104	1,07,000	
	* *** *	4-4	***		***	**	974 1774	104	***	
	•	***		11/4	,,,,,,	**	***		1 號	
	, man	1 441	### #**	* ***	, 144 , 144	* h pris	*	18,070	3,424	
ž u	-	***	***	14.7 		*********	473	96,671	4,51,700	
36	An a series		4,005	44,284			- 20 481	LOT.ALL	IN-OF-MO	-

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

***************************************	na n	Madera Salangan Ing Line		otentini immin in o		1111	S OFFI	CIAL	Y EA	R 1917	-18.				
				News 12 Or	N	LHBER .	teradu To Evaduto	PE-WI	o Are	1	CA	PITAL BX	PENDITUR	e from	
Manhalabankahanana	Antidopologica de la compansa de la		Hostel or Barding houses.	(Ar's Colleges	Cileges for Professional	Secendary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Sreeral Schools	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds,	Endowments,	Subscriptions and other,	Fe63,	Total.
Anneste (Chronical Section 2017)	1	Aragelausterna	1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Manag	ed by Go ment.	VBRN-	beller berne gebreier defreje be en en en e germanne				* "			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Males	***		53	4,280	308	535	2,304	78	1,055				800		,
Females	***	120	1	407	***		353	10	44						
Marage Menici	D BY LOC PAL BOAT	AL OR BDS.									Andrews and the second				,
Males	1	1.	241	6,648	A		6,094	614	40	40.	14,148				14,148
Females	***	,	4	35	Acti. Aprilable				35		****				
AXDED BY OR BY MUNICIP	GOVERNI LOCAL AL BOARI	OR								To the second se					
Males	195	•••	101	, 5 ,861	300	12	5,333	216	***	***	***	4,801	8,117		12,918
Females	***		39	2,051	181	3 3	1,396	415	207		Pag.	1,543	44.		1,543
UF	Laided.														
Malos	***	\	60	B,897	2,011	196	3,198	294	198			2,435	61,315	128	63,873
Females	404		14	939	16	2	629	292			-	2,430	8,677	2,140	13,247
													1		,
Tota	, , , ,	,					ı		',' '		,				
		3	75	22,686	3 ,610	748	18,929	717	1,298	ا المحادث الم	14,148	7,306	69,482	138	90,989
												9,978			14,186
								N.							

GENERAL TABLE IX.

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-1918.

CATE	Torar,	2	7,943	5,741	15,684	1,546		809%	848	1,850	2,698	157	60	203	54	182	203	16,585
75	feio T	1.0		:	 	12	174	159	188	n	183	 :	····· ···		•	:		181
	.bobiaa 1	7.2	:	· :	:	4		5	3	33	123		:		E	:	<u> </u>	88
eurs)	Jobi A	238	•			30	3	3	*	a	33	<u> </u>	•	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	108
	Municipal.	23	:	*	:	 		- :		:				<u> </u>	:			
	Board	22				· :	•		 	· :	<u> </u> :		;	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	
-	. momoravst)				<u> </u> :	-	8	27.	<u> </u>		123	 :				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	\$ 5.7
1	្សារប្រាវ	2	778	441	1,219	16-9"	6.53	1,634	695	1,115	.084	8	*	81	- 92		113	3,021
	tanand .	7.	53	53	88	10:	51	186 1.6	3	136	981		:	 :	*	:	-	28.6
	orania and the state of the sta	12	3	25	135	242	346	168	188	30	T	- E		13	21	S	12	
	Manicipal.	16	*	-48 -48	13	93		77 8	8 62	5	22	 :	***************************************		granger elements	grijan saga, breksku G	<u> </u>	189 1,707
	a Aprillation of the second section of the secti		2	Ľ-	23	R	5 3		8	59 10	 22		dere redirect		· !	okilaren kepe alban		135
	l'eard,	11	I a	150	262	36.5	543	2977	158	2	3	38	9	3	*	÷	8	756
	turentitievel)			2 69	<u>.</u>	100	807	# W.L.L	104	2 2 2 3	225	32	83		10	5		
	Tetal.	13	66 1,336	33 68	105 2,528	48		150	181	2	12	<u> </u>				-	1	866 9,325
	l'na, led,	13	267	07.2	546	### ### ##############################	8	1833	1 25	697	1 877	2	្ន	11	1 10	: :	<u> </u>	98
			-	81 21	419	ļ	·2	162	61	11 St	162	T	kg vinkrisesfatves	-	<u> </u> .	iyda lere ini de pîşeriya.	1	
	Mus icipal.	3.0	413		<u> </u>	907	163 163	<u> -</u>	_	-	<u> </u>		*	!				3
	Heard.	6	4 1,225	7 222	11 1,447	3 141	 ::	1.4	6.0	12 195	14 226	:	I	1:] ;	: 	1:	25 1,673
	. In annavok)	50	C1	iji.		1 1 1 1 1 1	********	- 8	9	8	8	1 9	- 20	<u> </u>	:	· · ·		1
	,fstoT	<u> '-</u>	662,3	-	9,937	1		88	Í			1		<u> </u>		n antariana	-	02000
TOCH!	Unaidel,	9	<u> </u>	***	218	F	17		1	21	1 9	Ļ	·	1 *				12
	bobiA	10	38	<u>C1</u>	3 2,418	122	\$2 \$2	19		4	1 9	1	e quadra ester	7			13	87478
(a) IN TRIVARY TOURS.	feqioinald.	-	285	727	7.85	1 04	ner bergeste	12	<u> </u>	<u>~</u>	1 22	<u> </u>		1:	1 :			7
ĝ	Faurd,	63	9797		6,499			1		,	1	Ľ	*	ļ.			1:	100
	* money v personne	64	81		8	2	*	2		07	=	1.	riction of the parist	1:		1	1:	4
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			7	· ;		PO S	*	. 24		, , .		7	,				
			Tarine.	Untrained	Total	Tailed	Datrained	Total	I I most r	Perm	Tope .	Trained	Unterin		P. Control			Thomas

GENERAL TABLE X.

CEASSIFICATIONS OF PUPILS BY DEPARTMENTS IN THE PUNIAB FOR 1917-18.

Gelyd Total,		418,488
Total.		4,508
Cth Prot. v Prot. Fraduate Class		16
		118
	The second section of the second seco	878
Pro A		714
Pe if.		7521
Int		1,480
Te-31		408,925
м		4,739
·		6,182
VIII.		860'6
ZII.		18,189
ĭ.		17,660
>		790'98
Ħ		42,448
11		58,109
		98'880
H	nandarinahangkangkan kara ay muunamakan ^{an 194} mgabagagabaggadagaanna	167,637
		<u> </u>
	II. III. IV. V VI. VIII. IX X Tu ⁻¹ 1 lat 2nd 3-d 4th 6 th Year. Pear. Pear. Graduate Clear 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	II. II. V VI. VIII. IX Tu'ri Itt 2nd 3-d 4th 6-th Fight 1 Figh 1 Fight 1 Fight 1 Figh 1 Fight 1 Fight 1 Fight 1

GENERAL TABLE XI.

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF MAKTABS, MULLA SCHOOLS AND PATHSHALAS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-19.

		Particulars.			Classed in General Table III as "Primary schools"	Classed in General Table III as "Other schools,"	Classed in denoral Table III as "Private Institutions."	Total
-		1			2	8	4	8
		MAKTABE.			No.	No.	No	No.
			For boys]	1,085	**	632	1,607
l,	Institutions	***	} For girle		118	***	296	409
	n		(Boys	*** 1	89,228	fee	11,529	50,766
2	Pupila	***	··· { Girls	***	3,637	***	4,582	8,269
					Rs.	Re.	Re	Rs.
3.	Expenditure fr.m	provincial fun	ds •••	.	2,912	944		2,913
4.	Fapenditure from	district or lice	l fun ls		1,27,682	***		1,27,682
Б.	Expenditure from	municipal fun	d		14,101	***		14,101
6.	Fees	***	* ***		2,217	***		2,217
7.	Other sources	341 51	. Pag		20,211	401	141	20 211
3.	Total expenditure		. ••n		1,67,128	***		1,67,128
	-	Mulla Behoo	T 6.	1	No.	No.	No.	No
			(For hoys		2	824	780	762
L.	Institutions	448	For gurls		***	***	402	408
			(Boys		67		11,749	11,816
2.	Pupils	***	diris		***	***	8,767	5,767
					Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.
3.	Expenditure from	provincial fun	đs		***	***		498
4	Expenditure from				***	400		***
^ Б.	Expenditure from				227	***		227
6.	Fees	est ••			***	***		264
7.	Other sources	400			120			120
8.	Total expenditure				847	•••	,,,	847
		Pathshala	t.		No.	No.	No.	No.
			(For boys		207	***	382	580
1.	Institutions	***	For girls	***	K8	***	40	94
			Boys		7,86\$		11,290	18,667
2.	Popils	***	Girle	***	1,519	***	1,162	2,681
			(4.11s	141	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
_	No	manufactus ##*	ماد		3,258			8,955
3.	Expenditure from			960	18,801)40		18,801
4 ,	Expenditure from			***	7,785	1		7,756
Б.	Expenditure from	munisipal fur		244			400	1,814
6.	Feed	104	31 0	***	1,418	***	800	27,349
7,	Other sources	P166 1	** ###	144	95,459 58,991	111	1,900	69,941

GENERAL TABLE XII.

THE THE OR VERNACULAR PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES IN THE TUNIAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING SIST MARCH 1917-18.

The party party party Types Party Type	
Crastral, MANAGEMENT, Advit. Crasided. Crasi	Uxure Furio
1 1.1 1.5	Ainagement Aided.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 1 187 4,182 682 662 653 6,440 4,611 18 1.0 4,182 662 662 110 6,640 4,611 6.67 8,63 4,611 6,63 4,611 6.63 110 6,634 65,316 1,64 110 6,634 65,316 1,64 111 4,937 49,419 65,316 1,64 111 4,937 49,419 6,044 1,64 11 4,937 49,419 1,150 6,934 1,150	Loner. Upper.
1 187 4,182 688 688 689 <td>.c</td>	.c
1 157 4,182 682 683 653 6,440 49,611 4 101 6,636 683 110 6,039 65,316 19 159 4,671 610 1,643 632 7,367 49,379 65,310 21 186 3,471 401 513 401 11 4,957 49,310 21 19 413 201 72 30 9,310 63,410	
4 161 6,656 8E8 993 110 8,059 65,310 1.9 1.59 4,671 510 1,645 532 7,367 49,419 2.1 5.1 4,671 610 1,645 532 7,367 49,419 2.1 5.2 4,671 60.1 1,534 606 529 9,210 63,913 1.9 41.3 2.1 72 80 9,210 63,913 1.9 5.20 5.20 987 1,114 281 35,758 2,63,908 1.1 2.1 5,63 1,776 1,789 80 10,417 46,945 2.1 5,63 1.5 6,01 1.5 6,01 1.3 3,53 11,14 281 3,14 46,945 <	156 18 12
19 150 4,671 616 1,648 632 7,367 4,949	123 10 24
21 5 136 3.471 4t1 513 401 11 4 957 35,709 21 214 6,277 501 1,394 606 629 9,310 63,913 19 413 201 72 30 716 11,520 41 9 90.5 25,036 3,102 5,204 967 11,114 231 35,758 2,68,905 11 21 25,034 605 1,776 1,398 360 10,277 46,966 6 195 6,034 15 601 1,776 1,398 206 10,417 46,946 6 195 6,034 15 601 1,398 206 10,417 46,945 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 51 235 8,846 <td>113 8 49</td>	113 8 49
21 214 6,277 601 1,394 606 629 9,310 63,918 41 24 413 261 72 30 716 11,520 41 9 96.5 25,030 3,102 5,204 987 1,114 281 268,905 11 21 56,034 605 1,776 1,595 80 268,905 11 21 56,034 605 1,776 1,595 80 16,217 46,904 11 21 56,034 135 3,533 16,11 16,11 46,904 12 12 6,034 157 691 11,350 122 6,714 46,945 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,503 2 2	102 9 13 7
19 413 201 72 30 716 11,520 716 11,124 281 35,758 2,68,903 71 11,124 281 35,758 2,68,903 76,904 76,204 1,114 281 35,758 2,68,903 46,964 46,964 46,964 46,964 46,964 <	143 4 40 6
41 9 96.5 25,03 3,102 5,204 937 1,114 281 35,758 2,08,908 11 21 5,634 603 1,776 1,398 804 10,277 46,964 6 195 8,024 157 601 1,439 15614 97,388 6 195 8,024 157 601 1,439 206 10,417 46,965 4 123 5,313 273 905 98 206 10,417 69,073 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 2 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 2 2 2 2,161 8,034 3,846 3,846 61,370 3,24,526	8
11 21 * 5,634 C05 1,776 1,938 380 10,277 46,964 12 268 11,537 131 3,533 380 15 614 97,388 6 193 8,024 157 681 1,539 206 10,417 69,073 4 123 5,313 273 908 98 122 6,714 46,945 2 2.04 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 12 28 1,006 36,583 2,161 8,084 3,846 51,370 3,24,626	644 58 110 14
12 268 11,537 131 3,503 380 15 614 97,388 6 195 8,024 157 601 1,359 206 10,417 69,073 4 123 5,313 273 908 122 6,714 46,945 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 2 2 1,006 36,583 2,161 8,084 3,846 51,370 3,24,526	81 16 45 65
6 195 8,024 157 691 1,389 206 10,417 69,073 4 123 5,313 273 905 98 122 6,714 46,945 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 12 23 1,006 36,583 2,161 8,034 3,846 380 867 51,370 3,24,626	166 2 88
4 123 5,313 273 90S 98 122 6,714 46,945 46,945 2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 122 8,848 64,506 235 8,848 64,506	125 3 21 38
2 204 6,014 992 1,096 511 235 8,848 64,506 2 2 2 2 3 1,006 36,582 2,161 8,084 3,846 380 867 51,370 3,24,626	8; 6
12 23 1,006 36,583 2,161 8,084 3,846 380 867 51,370 3,24,826	128 29 28 17
	686 60 207 123

21,673	13,009	10 401			15,250		78,756	<u> </u>	n pjane.	5,235	11,447	6,304	F06'0	6,229	***************************************	44,5153	788	7,816	1,80.1	and the same	780,0	7,236		37,335	2,57,486
47.724 ·	57,662	86) CL	000'6'	90,326	57,129		6,82,179	0000	008/61	45,105	35,035	33,545	33,997	21278		2,28,534	36,389	20,936	56,253	£2,938	30,190	32, 137		27.8,932	14,58,679
3,565	11,536	2000	12,539	19 03>	105,6		767,13	2110 00		7,102	7,917	3:1:8	2012	5,53		40,366	3.438	10,201	326,3	7,991	4,558	\$38.5		59,455	54.55.54 54.55.54
360	:	100	jeg.	113	ŧ	4. "Gildent to Linearing	860		:	2,3	į	111	***	ä		138	44	***	:	į	ī	05		3	9.30g
\$ 100 Market	135		*	:	981		79		7.0	27	132	231	87	:		1.508	1			,	1:0	2		150	8,126
1 333	:	100	nor	es es	325		P.		1	1		17	9#	***************************************		138	ទូរ	448	:	663	**	:		1,123	8,467
1,370	3,453	Z.	7,4,4	4,336	2,62	-	13,278		 	2.75	3,076	14	\$	1,110	ter ten jak eja	12,189	C.I	**:00	2,573	50 S	1,1.3	1,169		7,595	60 ° 60
1,023	1.800	4000	Z-O-Z	L'SS'L	40 40		e S.		2	î	Prof.	- S.	3.5	2000	Victorial in the second	1,535	740	883	20	9	293	1031	dig graph de	4,153	186,71
15.27	60 63 63		2,1,2	12,590	6,154		100 Se			1617	4,509	500	100 E	2.189		27,533	2.525	6,597	1970'C	A	2,389	9,170	no jednoviše plaje e	26,541	157,691
9.7	e:		1325 1325 1325 1325 1325 1325 1325 1325	282	310		1,136		133	035	133	17	1c3	c	**************************************	807	119	63	345	1.53	C)	440 (c)		1,058	5,013
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GENERAL TABLE XII-concitued.

PARTICULARS OF VERNACULAR PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 815T MARCH 1917-18.

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